



# DAILY REPORT

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IRAN-IRAQ WAR RAISES CONCERN OVER MIDEAST OIL

## Abe: Hormuz Cutoff 'Unlikely'

OW180239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0218 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 18 KYODO -- Japan believes it is unlikely that Iraq would bomb the Iranian oil facilities at Khark Island and Iran would shut down the Straits of Hormuz in retaliation, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday.

Abe made a guarded assessment of the ongoing Iran-Iraq war at a Cabinet meeting, noting that Tokyo would continue its diplomatic efforts to avoid an escalation of the conflict because "we don't know what will happen," officials said. Abe was speaking at a ministerial-level meeting summoned to discuss Japan's comprehensive energy policy.

Abe said Japan should strive to diversify its oil supply sources and correct the current heavy dependence of oil through the crucial Straits of Hormuz, now accounting for up to 60 percent of the oil supply to Japan. On the possibility that the straits would be closed to international shipping as Iran had threatened, Abe said it is unlikely the Iranian Government would do it at least for the time being.

Abe also said there is little likelihood that the Iraqis would attack the Iranian oil-loading facilities on Khark.

Abe, however, said Japan would continue its diplomatic efforts to ensure the safety of a Japanese petrochemical venture in southern Iran and persuade the warring parties not to escalate their three-year-old armed conflict. "This is a war, and we don't know what will happen," Abe was quoted as telling his Cabinet colleagues in explaining his diplomatic efforts.

## War 'Threatens Oil Supply'

OW180421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 18 KYODO -- A government leader warned Friday an escalating economic war waged by Iran and Iraq is posing a serious threat to oil supplies to Japan.

The first official warning on a threatened oil supply disruption came from International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno at a Cabinet-level energy conference.

There is a possibility of Iraq bombing the Iranian Khark Island oil terminal in the Persian Gulf, Uno told his Cabinet colleagues. If that happened, Uno continued, Iran would retaliate by closing the Strait of Hormuz to block Iraq's oil exports.

Hard hit by economic woes precipitated by the war, he said, Iraq is trying to weaken Iran's economy and forcing Tehran into accepting a cease-fire. Iran's oil exports are mainly flowing from the Khark Island terminal. Uno intimated that the closure of the strait could cut off supplies of 8.3 million barrels of (?Mideast) crude oil a day, which means a 14 percent cut in global supplies. For Japan, the cut could amount to some 60 percent of its total oil imports, he said. Uno added, however, increased supplies from other sources could make up for much of the shortfall.

Uno emphasized the need for Japan to further diversify crude oil supply sources, continue efforts to build up crude reserves and promote international cooperation in dealing with any energy shortages. Japan is committed to a basic energy policy to reduce its dependence on oil gradually, he said.



CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU ARRIVES IN TOKYO

OW181113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18 KYODO -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau arrived here Friday for a two-day visit during which he is expected to discuss his world peace proposal with his Japanese counterpart Yasuhiro Nakasone.

According to the Canadian Embassy here, the proposal was first made by Trudeau in a speech to university students last month.

Against the background of increasingly strained East-West relations, the proposal calls for creation of an international forum for the reduction of nuclear arms and the drumming up of world interest in the European Security Conference to be held in Stockholm in January. Trudeau's visit to Japan follows his trip last week to six West European capitals where he launched a publicity campaign for the peace proposal.

During his talks with Nakasone Saturday, the Canadian leader is expected to call for Japanese support for the proposal and discuss the peace issue in general. He is expected to fly to India from Japan next week to attend the summit meeting of the British Commonwealth Nations.

JAPAN, EC AGREE ON NEW VTR EXPORT CEILING

OW190247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 18 KYODO -- Japan and the European Community (EC) agreed Friday to set next year's limit to Japanese videotape recorder (VTR) exports at 5.05 million units, up 11 percent from the 1983 ceiling of 4.55 million, officials said.

The total comprised 3.95 million finished sets, unchanged from this year's limit, and 111 million semifinished ones, up from 600,000 units.

The agreement came at a meeting between International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno and visiting EC Commission Vice President Etienne Davignon.

CHONGNYON ATTACK BELIEVED WORK OF RIGHTISTS

OW181007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 18 KYODO -- Two men, believed to be Japanese rightists protesting the October 9 bombing incident in Rangoon allegedly engineered by North Korea, showered gunshots at the head office of a pro-Pyongyang Korean group Friday and escaped. No one was hurt.

Police said the shooting took place at the office of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in Fujimi in Tokyo's Chiyoda Ward shortly before 2 p.m. Six windowpanes on the first floor were shattered and there was other minor damage but no one in the building was injured.

Police said the two men, apparently in their 40s, fled and a rented passenger car they presumably used to come to the office was found abandoned. The car was borrowed by two men belonging to a gang affiliated with the mammoth Yamaguchi-Gumi gang about one hour before the shooting incident. The Korean association later issued a statement and said the incident was intentionally carried out.

It said there have been anti-North Korea campaigns in Japan following the Rangoon explosion which killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, and called on the Japanese Government to take measures to prevent similar shooting incidents from occurring.

NAGANO, PRC'S HEBEI SIGN FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT

OW111323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Nagano Nov 11 KYODO -- The Central Japan Prefecture of Nagano and the Province of Hebei in northern China signed a friendship agreement here Friday.

Nagano Gov. Goro Yoshimura and Hebei Provincial Chief Zhang Shuguang exchanged notes on the agreement at a ceremony in a hotel here. Hebei Province and Nagano Prefecture have been deepening relations by exchanging missions including agricultural groups since 1977. The prefectural capital of Nagano established friendly relations with the Hebei Provincial Capital of Shijiazhuang in 1981.

Zhang said he hopes the two provinces will develop relations in various fields. Yoshimura expects Nagano will contribute to Hebei in the agricultural and medical fields.

ABE, LDP OFFICIAL WANT BIGGER DEFENSE BUDGET

OW121221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 12 KYODO -- Government and ruling Liberal Democratic's Party officials said Saturday that a new limit on the nation's defense spending must be worked out to cope with new world developments. Touching on the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, Rokusuke Tanaka, chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council, said there is no guarantee Japan can keep its defense spending below 1 percent of GNP in the future. In a Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) video taping session, Tanaka said new ideas are needed for future defense improvements.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, attending the same session, said Japan should firmly maintain its policy of not becoming a major military power. But he said it does not follow that Japan's defense spending must be kept within 1 percent of GNP "forever."

The government decided in November 1976 to keep the nation's defense spending below the 1 percent level. Since then, defense spending has risen gradually to 0.98 percent of GNP in fiscal 1983, and is on the verge of exceeding the limit.

ENVOYS NAMED TO BOLIVIA, INDIA, MOROCCO, CUBA

OW150303 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 15 KYODO -- Tadatsuna Yabu, consul general in Sao Paulo, Tuesday was named ambassador to Bolivia. Other ambassadorial appointments decided at a Cabinet session were Takumi Hosaki, head of the Foreign Ministry's training center, to India; Kazuo Yamashita, vice grand master of ceremonies of the Imperial Household Agency, to Morocco; and Haruyuki Mabuchi, consul general in Chicago, to Cuba. Eiji Seki, ambassador to Zambia, will be appointed minister at the Japanese Embassy in London.

Yabu, 51, joined the Foreign Ministry after graduating from the University of Tokyo in 1953. He has been consul general in Sao Paulo since 1981. Hosaki, 62, a University of Tokyo graduate, earlier served as ambassador to Cuba. Yamashita, 55, was formerly ambassador to Zaire. He is also a graduate of the University of Tokyo.

Mabuchi, 54, who studied Russian at a special school in Osaka, has been in the present post since 1981. Seki, 54, entered foreign service after graduating from the University of Tokyo in 1953. These appointments will be officialized Thursday.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN'S VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

## NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK171125 Pyongyang Domestic Service on Korean 2252 GMT 16 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 17 November commentary: "Reagan Went Back, Leaving Fuse of War Behind in South Korea"]

[Text] Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, returned after having made a junket to South Korea from 12 to 14 November, accompanied by his war errand boys.

Reagan's South Korean junket was mainly aimed at consolidating the colonial, military, and fascist rule over South Korea and accelerating the preparations for a new war of aggression by inspiring the Chon Tu-hwan ring. This is well shown by the many secret talks he had with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, his official remarks, his absurd warlike remarks he made while touring the area along the frontline, and the joint statement which was issued before his departure.

In the joint statement and in his many remarks, he said that the security of South Korea is directly linked to that of the United States. He clamored that he would continue to firmly fulfill the duty stipulated in treaties and strengthen the cooperation in security, and for that matter, to further reinforce the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea, and to continually supply the puppet army with weapons, equipment, and technologies which are necessary to increase the puppet army's combat capability. And, clamoring about the promotion of sense of a community and regional unity among the Pacific rim nations, he exposed his inner thought to complete the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. He even made a nuclear blackmail, saying that if a war broke out in Korea, he would not rule out the use of nuclear weapons.

Reagan, who repeatedly held war confabs with the South Korean puppets, inspected the situation of the preparations for battles at the bases of the U.S. forces and the puppet army on the central frontline on 13 November. He inspired war fever, saying that [the soldiers] should devote themselves on the foremost frontline of freedom.

These facts clearly prove that by continuing to hang onto South Korea as their colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists are trying to more thoroughly turn South Korea into a forward base of aggression and war against our country and the other Asian countries and into a nuclear base and they are not to hesitate even to provoke a nuclear war.

In his secret talks with puppet Chon Tu-hwan, Reagan shifted the responsibility for the explosion in Rangoon onto us and slandered us by clamoring again about southward invasion. He spoke menacingly of punishment and joint sanctions. The Rangoon incident was the tricky drama staged by puppet Chon Tu-hwan aimed at kicking up the anticommunist and antirepublic rackets against us in earnest. It had nothing to do with us at all.

Citing the Rangoon incident, Reagan slandered us viciously and chimed in with puppet Chon Tu-hwan's anticommunist rackets. This is their own revelation showing that those who pulled strings behind the scenes in this incident were they themselves.

In the joint statement, Reagan said that he positively supported South Korea's entry in the United States, thereby again revealing his inner thought to fix the division of Korea, too.

In order to conceal the aggressive nature of his South Korean junket, Reagan clamored that the U.S. desire is to make it possible for the day to come when there is no dispute on the Korean peninsula and that the danger of tension and war is reduced and the peace is guaranteed. If this were true, why did he fan the Chon Tu-hwan ring's frantic anticommunist and antirepublic rackets? And why did he incite war by making nuclear blackmail and visiting even the frontline bases?

He acted furtively not to eliminate dispute and reduce tension, but to bring the situation to the brink of war by expanding dispute and aggravating tension. This can be proven only by the fact that in his speech before the puppet National Assembly, Reagan clamored that he came to South Korea as Eisenhower and MacArthur did, calling to mind the two persons with bad reputations who called for launching (?a new) offensive and using nuclear weapons in the past Korean war.

Reagan positively encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military terrorist rule, saying that he supported South Korea's aspirations for political development. He clamored that he would render positive cooperation to South Korea which was on a partnership basis with the United States.

Even though he advocated human rights diplomacy, Reagan supported and backed the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique in every way. This shows that he himself exposed the deceptive nature of his slogans about freedom, democracy, and protection of human rights.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan welcomed Reagan in very tight suppressive police nets by placing the puppet army and police in an emergency alert posture. He begged him for the eternal occupation of U.S. forces and for an increase in military aid, praising him as the standardbearer of the defence of freedom.

Reagan's South Korean junket, on which he preached the policy of strength and incited the South Korean puppets to confrontation, division, fascism, and war, was the junket of aggression and war which blocks the country's reunification, further turns South Korea into a dark place of the medieval times where the military fascism rampages and into a war powder magazine, and brings the situation in Korea and Asia to the brink of war.

The war confabs, which Reagan held with the puppets in Seoul, are extremely aggravating the tension on the Korean peninsula.

It is not by chance that the foreign news reports pointed out that Reagan's South Korean junket stemmed from the attempt to turn South Korea into the base for a nuclear war of the United States and that because of this, the situation on the Korean peninsula would be placed in a touch-and-go crisis situation.

The U.S. imperialists led by Reagan and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, should look squarely at the trend of the times and should not act indiscreetly. The U.S. forces should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all lethal weapons.

We are keenly watching the U.S. imperialists and their stooges' reckless schemes. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique will pay a dearer price if they drive the situation on the Korean peninsula into a grave irretrievable situation despite the unanimous denunciation by all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples, continuing to adhere to the reckless schemes of war.

## MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK180242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0752 GMT 17 Nov 83

[MINJU CHOSON 17 November commentary: "Criminal Junket Pursuing War and Permanent Division"]

[Text] Reagan, the chieftain of the U.S. imperialists, visited South Korea from 12 to 14 November. During this period, he went around the frontline units along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and announced a so-called joint statement after holding two rounds of secret talks with puppet Chon Tu-hwan.

Reagan's South Korean junket was an aggressor's trip for war aimed at continuously seizing South Korea as a colony and military base and hastening preparations for a northward aggressive war and was a splittist junket designed to breathe life into the puppets who have been driven into a corner and to perpetuate Korea's division by inspiring them to confrontation with us. This is clearly shown by his speeches and acts in South Korea. In secret talks with puppet Chon Tu-hwan and in the joint statement published before he left South Korea, Reagan affirmed that he will strengthen the U.S. forces in South Korea and actively support the qualitative improvement of the puppet army.

Even sneaking into the DMZ south of the MDL, he was briefed on the status of the combat readiness of the U.S. troops and the puppet army. He fanned the war fever among them and openly raved that he will not eliminate the use of nuclear weapons in an emergency on the Korean peninsula. This is an undisguised threat of a use of the force of arms against us and a vicious challenge to all Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

As an advocate of the anachronistic policy of strength, Reagan has carried out the adventurous policy of war since he took office. He is attempting to form a NATO-type military bloc with the U.S. aggressor forces assembled in and around South Korea as its main force by binding them with the puppet South Korean Army and the Japan Self-defense Force [JSDF]. Thus, he is trying to achieve the ambition for global domination by triggering a new Korean war.

Raving that the Korean peninsula is a forward line of the U.S. strategy and the ignition point for a third world war, the U.S. imperialists armed the U.S. troops in South Korea with weapons for mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and are actively pushing forward the modernization of the puppet army. They are hastening the maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea in order to drag the JSDF to the Korean front in an emergency.

Reagan's pressure on the Japanese reactionaries to strengthen their armed forces when he visited Japan before South Korea is aimed at using the JSDF as shock troops for achieving the aggressive policies toward Korea and Asia by perfecting the aggressive tripartite military alliance. Sneaking into South Korea after visiting Japan, Reagan raved about the reinforcement of U.S. troops, the qualitative improvement of the puppet army and the use of nuclear weapons. This shows more clearly that the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to trigger a new aggressive war -- a nuclear war -- in Korea, and for this, they are pushing forward with full-scale maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

During his South Korean junket, Reagan set the fuses of a nuclear war and heightened the barriers of division.



In the so-called joint statement, Reagan raved about South Korea's separated entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition of the North and South, thus more frantically inspiring permanent national division. The plan of so-called cross-recognition of the North and the South and the plan of South Korea's independent entry into the United Nations are products of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy to make Korea's division internationally recognized and to fabricate two Koreas.

Following the encouragement to fabricate a nonsensical resolution for South Korea's entry into the United Nations in the Seoul IPU meeting, Reagan again showed his splittist nature after sneaking into South Korea. This clearly shows how viciously the U.S. imperialists are running amok to fabricate two Koreas.

During his South Korean junket, Reagan tried to shift the responsibility for the Rangoon bombing incident onto us and raved about so-called retaliation. This proceeds from very impure objectives.

It is the unanimous estimation of the fair public opinion of the world that the Rangoon blast was a murderous and slanderous drama produced by the puppets against us. The material exposing the truth of the slanderous drama produced by the puppets are being put forth one after another.

Reagan, however, loudly talked about so-called joint retaliation for this incident we had nothing to do with and abused us. This is wholly aimed at instigating the South Korea puppets and follower nations to confrontation with us.

The criminal nature of Reagan's South Korean junket is clearly shown by his remarks that he supports the South Korean military fascist regime in a meeting with his stooge as soon as he sneaked into South Korea. As for the incumbent South Korean military fascist regime, it is an antipopular reactionary regime maneuvering for fascism and division, nation-selling, and treachery, just as the successive puppet regimes. Therefore, the South Korean people strongly demand the overthrow of the nation-selling and treacherous military fascist regime and the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Reagan's support of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is an act that further instigates the puppets to the military terrorist rule and is an intolerable mockery of the South Korean people, who are struggling for democratic rights and freedom.

As all facts show, Reagan's South Korean junket was a criminal trip, running counter to the people's aspiration and the trend of the times. The entire world already knew that puppet Chon Tu-hwan is a filthy colonial stooge who cannot live even a moment without the patronage of the U.S. imperialists. However, this was shown more clearly during Reagan's visit to South Korea.

We do not doubt that the puppets, instigated and supported by Reagan, will more fanatically cling to the road of war, division, and fascism. With warmonger Reagan's South Korean junket, tension in our country has been further aggravated and a dangerous touch-and-go situation in which a war may break out any moment has been created on the Korean peninsula. This also threatens peace and security in Asia and the world. We should check and frustrate the maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, not only for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea but also for peace and security in Asia and the world.

We should resolutely crush the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Our people are closely watching the U.S. imperialists' reckless maneuvers for war and aggression with high vigilance. The U.S. imperialists, squarely looking into the trend of the times, should stop the foolish maneuvers to achieve their aggressive ambition by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is being rejected at home and abroad. They should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their aggressive forces.

## Chon's Praise of Visit Scored

SK180001 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] In the afternoon of 16 November traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the result of Reagan's visit to South Korea, saying that he highly evaluates Reagan's reaffirmation on the defense security of South Korea and that he expresses appreciation for this. This shows that he is a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

Reagan's visit to South Korea was a war junket by an aggressor in a bid to encourage the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is now being isolated and rejected at home and abroad, and to further strengthen the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea.

Reagan's absurd remarks on the so-called firm defense commitment to South Korea are aggressive and bellicose remarks to create two Koreas, to maintain South Korea as a permanent colony and military base, and to trigger a war of northward invasion. In line with this, absurd remarks by traitor Chon Tu-hwan that hail the result of Reagan's visit to South Korea cannot be tolerated.

The fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan upheld Reagan, a most reactionary warmonger who has been cursed and rejected by the progressive people of the world, as a great personage vividly shows that Chon Tu-hwan is precisely a [word indistinct] and a human butcher.

Our masses should drive the U.S. imperialists out of this land at the earliest possible date and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of U.S. imperialists' stooges and flunkeyist traitors.

## Armored Equipment Scored

SK161648 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1618 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints a short commentary titled "Heavily Armed Reagan." It says:

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in his press conference held in Tokyo on November 11 on the eve of Reagan's arrival in South Korea, said that Reagan is not a "man to be threatened." However, the South Korean tour of Reagan took place in a very awful atmosphere from November 12 to 14. He arrived in South Korea by a warplane equipped with a walkie-talkie so that he may order missile launching and order the U.S. Strategic Airforce Command to action in case of contingency. The five-ton car which he carried with himself from the United States is a grenade-proof one and can run at the speed of 80 kilometres an hour without four wheels. Reagan also carried with himself a bullet-proof platform.

His suite members numbered over 600. That was a human wave tactic for his own safety with a sea of people.

The trip of heavily armed Reagan was not a demonstration of "strength" but a revelation of terror.

On the eve of his trip, anti-U.S., anti-Reagan demonstrations against the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression were held in succession in South Korea.

It is obvious that Reagan was fearful of the mounting anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people. The pompous trip of Reagan only revealed his true color as a cowardly aggressor who is bluffing, though seized with uneasiness and terror for his crimes against the Korean people and the world people.

#### SOUTH KOREAN CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE SCORNE

SK180411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique on November 15 staged again a war exercise called "Civilian Defence Training" at 239 places of and above the county seat level in South Korea, according to a report. The military hooligans mobilised by force the workshop "Civilian Defence Corps" and a large number of population of cities and rural and fishing villages in the training of workshop guard and "defence" and report by civilians, blowing anti-communist trumpets and inciting the spirit of confrontation and war fever.

#### SOUTH'S WINTER TRAINING EXERCISE CONDEMNED

SK180531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans staged a war exercise called "Wintertime Base Defence Training" at the puppet airforce unit No 8249, according to a radio report from Seoul November 16. A number of bosses of local puppet organs concerned and "The Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and puppet airforce ruffians participated in the exercise reportedly for "the reassessment of combat capacity" in the winter season. The puppets kicked up a noisy din that day, inciting war fever with outcries for "a nimble counteraction to a surprise attack" of someone in the event of contingency.

#### SOUTH KOREA-U.S. ECONOMIC COOPERATION DENOUNCED

SK170404 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, a meeting of the so-called South Korea-U.S. Economic Consultative Council held during warmonger Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Explaining in this meeting about South Korea's efforts to liberalize trade, investment, and finance in favor of the United States, the finance minister begged for efforts not to exclude preferential treatment for South Korea during the examining of the law on prevention of the general preferential duties in the U.S. Congress, continued U.S. support in the international financial market, and so forth.

Meanwhile, the under U.S. Treasury secretary asked the South Korean Government to lower the barriers for 32 dutiable and undutiable items that the U.S. Government forwarded recently, to enable U.S. enterprises to participate in large-scale construction works such as the construction of an atomic power plant, and to improve the business conditions of branch offices of U.S. banks and insurance companies.

In addition, the meeting discussed the issue of direct investment in the field of energy and reaffirmed further reinforcement of mutual cooperation in promoting Korea's defense industry. The meeting was, indeed, bargaining on aggression and treachery between masters and stooges.



As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, raving that the way for removing the danger of war in Korea is to introduce foreign capital and increase foreign investments by adopting an open economic policy in our country, which has no natural resources, left the nation to the foreign monopolistic capitalists, including the U.S. and Japanese capitalists. Because of such a treacherous act of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, our nation has been reduced to a boisterous stage of foreign monopolistic capitalists, a colony, and a paradise of investments by [word indistinct].

Today, foreign capitalists, including the U.S. and Japanese capitalists surged into this land and are managing the South Korean economy as they please. In other words, the South Korean economy is like a fish placed on the chopping board of the foreign monopolistic capitalists.

It is not difficult for us to imagine how miserable the South Korean economy would be if they further hasten to liberalize trade, investment, and finance on the pretext of expanding South Korea-U.S. economic cooperation. Foreign monopolistic capitalists will more thoroughly subjugate our nation and our national economy will completely vanish. Is there any act in this world more treacherous or nation-selling than this?

The meeting of the South Korea-U.S. Economic Consultative Council more openly exposed the aggressive ambition of the United States. This can be seen in the facts that at the meeting the United States unilaterally forced South Korea to lower the tariff barrier imposed on dutiable U.S. commodities, to allow the participation of U.S. enterprises in large-scale construction projects in South Korea such as power plant construction and [word indistinct] under more favorable conditions, and to improve the business conditions for the branch offices of the U.S. banks and insurance companies in South Korea.

As we well know, further adhering to its protective trade policy, the United States has recently further strengthened its measures of restricting the imports of South Korean commodities. At present, many U.S. firms, including Bechtel, General Electric, and Westinghouse have monopolized the construction of atomic reactors and the supply, enrichment, and [word indistinct] of nuclear fuel, making undue profits therefrom.

Along with this, major U.S. banks, including Citibank, the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Bank of America, have established their branches throughout South Korea and have been making tremendous profits therefrom, while dominating the South Korean economy monetarily.

Not being satisfied with this, the United States has forced South Korea to lower the tariff barrier imposed on dutiable U.S. commodities, to further strengthen support for U.S. firms involved in the atomic power plants, and to improve the business conditions for the branch offices of the U.S. banks and insurance companies in South Korea. This is indeed a brigandish and aggressive act.

What we cannot overlook, in particular, is that the Economic Consultative Council meeting held this time agreed on the (? direct import) of energy sources and the strengthening of the mutual cooperation on the defense industry. This is nothing but a U.S. scheme to procure this land as a logistic area for the weapons and other war materials necessary for a new war of aggression.

This will result in destroying the South Korean economy and in driving our masses into the disaster of war. This is why our masses are condemning the recent meeting of the South Korea-U.S. Economic Consultative Council, declaring it as a bargain meeting for treachery and aggression.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES RESTRICTIONS AGAINST JAPAN

SK181106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA) -- The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today met with reporters in connection with the fact that these days the Japanese Government authorities are pursuing an ever more undisguised hostile policy towards our country. Chang Yong-kun, acting director of the Information Department, told the reporters:

These days the Japanese Government authorities are clamouring about their decision to take "sanctions" against our country, hurling slanders on our republic groundlessly with the Rangoon bomb blast as an occasion. According to foreign press reports, they applied a series of restrictions for the time being, linking the Rangoon bomb blast with us in a far-fetched manner, such as restricting the contacts of Japanese diplomats with our diplomats in third countries, reserving in principle the Japanese Government officials' visit to our country and not admitting in principle the entry of our government officials into Japan. These steps of the Japanese Government authorities are nothing but burlesque, to all intents and purposes. Their steps fully show that they are following more undisguisedly the hostile policy they have consistently pursued against the DPRK, while supporting the South Korean puppets. Their action against our republic runs diametrically counter to the common desire and interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples who treasure peace and friendship.

It is widely known to the world that the Rangoon bomb blast is an incident with which we have nothing to do and a drama of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's own making. This notwithstanding, the Japanese Government authorities were obtrusive enough to take such unreasonable steps. This shows the whole world once again that the Japanese reactionaries, working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, have dark fusion with the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors who seek a permanent split of Korea and are engrossed in the preparations for new war and have supported and encouraged all their criminal intrigues in every way.

However, the Japanese Government authorities must be clearly mindful that no matter how wild they may run in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, they will get nothing therefrom or can they frighten no one. In connection with the hostile, outrageous steps of the Japanese authorities against our country, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to take the following steps:

Diplomats of our country have never had so far any contact with Japanese diplomats in third countries on their own initiative. The diplomats of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will not have any contact with Japanese diplomats in the future, too.

The DPRK Government also decided to restrict visit to our country of Japanese delegations of various kinds and personnel for the time being.

There is no change in the stand of the Korean people desirous of the development of friendly relations with the Japanese people. However, we are compelled to take such steps in view of the hostile acts of the Japanese Government authorities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Japanese Government authorities will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

FISHERY AGREEMENT TALKS WITH JAPAN SUSPENDED

SK180505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA) -- The secretary of the Korean East Sea Fisheries Cooperative Federation today published the following talk in connection with the fact that the Japanese authorities made public "sanctions" against our country and are more openly pursuing a hostile policy:

Recently the Japanese authorities, provoking us on groundless charges in connection with the bomb blast at the National Cemetery in Burma, published the so-called "sanctions" of strictly restricting the contacts of Japanese diplomats with our personnel in third countries, reserving the visits of Japanese Government officials to our country, not admitting the entry of our personnel into Japan and so on, and are more openly pursuing a hostile policy towards our country.

They went so far as to announce that "it cannot be helped" even if these "sanctions" may affect the question of extension of the tentative fisheries agreement already agreed upon between the non-governmental organizations of Korea and Japan.

As for the question of extension of the tentative fisheries agreement, it is a question upon which the organizations concerned of the two countries agreed through consultation in Pyongyang in June and July with much difficulty to resume the business-like discussion for its extension before long, reflecting the desire of the Japanese people for the development of friendship and good neighbourly relations with the Korean people and, moreover, thanks to the leniency and goodwill of the government of our republic, though it was brought to a rupture as of the end of June last year due to the Japanese authorities' unfriendly policy towards our country.

The government authorities of Japan, of course, know of this. This notwithstanding, they were so hostile to our country, while supporting the fascist terror rule of the South Korean puppet regime in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, that they dared turn their faces away from the goodwill and friendly attitude of the Government of the DPRK and committed such acts as throwing a wet blanket over the desire of the Japanese people and small fishermen for extension of the tentative fisheries agreement.

The issue of extension of the tentative fisheries agreement which was being brought to a success thanks to the sincere efforts of the organizations concerned of Korea and Japan came again to naught by such behavior of the Japanese Government authorities.

The Korean East Sea Fisheries Cooperative Federation denounces this act of the Japanese Government authorities as an intolerable insult to our sincere efforts and attitude for friendship and amity between the Korean and Japanese peoples and announces that it will not have at the present juncture the consultation for extension of the tentative fisheries agreement on cooperation in the field of fisheries it concluded with Japan-Korea Fisheries Council on September 5, 1977, and, at the same time, makes it clear that the Japanese Government is entirely to blame for this.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

##### Meets XINHUA Delegation

SK161557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on November 16 received the delegation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mu Qing, general director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China. Also on hand were Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY. Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Zong Kewen was present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

### Meets SCINTEIA Delegation

SK161656 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1625 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on November 16 received the delegation of the Romanian paper SCINTEIA on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Nicolae Dragos, first deputy editor-in-chief of SCINTEIA, organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. Also present were Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Constantin Iftodi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to our country, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song answered questions raised by the delegation.

### Receives Congolese Envoy

SK171001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2348 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 16 received credentials from Jean Calude Ganga, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and officials of the Congolese embassy.

After receiving the credentials the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

### Receives Sierra Leonean Envoy

SK161602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 16 received credentials from Caleb B. Aubee, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Sierra Leonean Embassy.

After receiving the credentials the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

### WPK DELEGATION VISITING PRC MEETS HU QILI

SK100443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade An Sung-hak, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and head of the WPK friendship group visiting group on a visit to China, met Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Beijing on November 8. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

### PYONGYANG ART TROUPE CONTINUES TOUR OF PRC

#### Arrival in Xian

SK130926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 11 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of our country, headed by Kim Hui-chon of the troupe on a visit to China arrived in Xian, the capital.



A large crowd of people warmly welcomed it in the compound and plaza of Xian railway station, waving bunches of flowers, colored cloths and ribbons and beating drums and gongs.

The Korean artists were met at the station by Bai Jinian and Shun Daren, vice-governors of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, Jin Huaixiao, deputy mayor of the Xian City People's Government, other personages concerned and artists.

In the evening the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government arranged a reception for the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe. Governor Li Jingwei and head of the troupe Kim Hui-cho made speeches at the reception. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On the afternoon of November 11, the head of the troupe paid a courtesy call on the governor of the province.

#### Performance in Xian

SK160459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 14 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe on a visit to China gave performances to a full house every day in Xian, the capital of Shaanxi Province, from November 12 to 14.

The performance was appreciated by Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, Governor Li Jingwei and other party and government leading officials and many working people in the province. Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture of China, saw the performance with them.

The artists of the troupe put on stage a colorful program of vocal and instrumental music, dance, and song and dance to be warmly acclaimed by the audience. The men's and women's choruses and the women's instrumental group were enthusiastically acclaimed by the audience when they presented Korean songs and Chinese musical pieces with high artistic skill. When the artists in Korean and Chinese national costumes decorated the last scene of the performance with the song and dance "Song of Toast", the audience warmly congratulated them on their successful performance, clapping their hands to the tune of the song. At the end of each performance a floral basket was put on the stage in congratulation of the successful performance.

The performances of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe in Shaanxi Province planted one more beautiful flower in the daily efflorescing flower garden of Korea-China friendship. Ma Wenrui, Li Jingwei and other party and government leading officials in Shaanxi Province respectively met and had friendly conversations with leading members and principal artists of the troupe.

During its stay in the province, the troupe went round the Huaging hot spring, the museum displaying terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang and other places.

#### Arrival in Shanghai

SK180518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 16 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe headed by Kim Hu-chun of the troupe visiting China arrived in Shanghai on November 16 by train on a local performance tour. A large number of people warmly welcomed the troupe in the railway station compound and plaza, beating drums and gongs, blowing bugles and waving bouquets and colorful ribbons. It was met at the railway station by Liu Zhenyuan, deputy mayor of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, and other personages concerned. Yao Zhongming, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the Ministry of Culture, was also present.

The Shanghai Municipal People's Government gave a reception for the troupe in the evening.

When the troupe was leaving Xian on the morning of November 15 working people and artists warmly sent it off. It was seen off at Xian railway station by Bai Qian and Shun Daren, deputy governors of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, and others.

#### LSWYK DELEGATION VISITING PRC MEETS HU YAOBANG

SK161637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1614 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by chairman of its Central Committee Yi Yong-su on a visit to China in Zhongnanhai, Beijing, on November 15.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Hu Yaobang.

Comrade Yu Yaobang expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that the friendly relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea were established long ago, he stressed that the militant friendship between us should be developed as ever down through generations. The youth organizations of the two countries will be able to contribute to further consolidating and developing the friendly relations between the two countries only when they conduct their work well, he remarked. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### HEALTH COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH PRC

SK120403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA) -- A working plan for cooperation in health for 1984-85 between the Ministry of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Public Health of the People's Republic of China was signed on November 11 in Pyongyang.

Present there on our side were Vice Minister of Public Health Choe Won-sok and personages concerned and on the opposite side were members of the Chinese Public Health Delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Public Health Tan Yunhe staying in our country and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. The plan was signed by Vice-Minister Choe Won-sok and head of the delegation Tan Yunhe.

#### SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS EMBASSY RECEPTION

SK180415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA) -- G.S. Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a cocktail party and a film show yesterday evening at the embassy to mark Day of Rocket and Artillery Men of the Soviet Union.

Invited there were Major General Chon Chae-son and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov was present there.

Military Attache G.S. Bulanor and Major General Chon Chae-son made speeches at the cocktail party. The cocktail party took place in a friendly atmosphere. The attendants appreciated a Soviet film.

NODONG SINMUN EMPHASIZES SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

SK162359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- The developing countries and the Third World countries are faced with a task to achieve economic independence through the building of independent national economy. What is important in the struggle for fulfilling this historic task is to realise South-South cooperation. NODONG SINMUN today says this in an article titled "The Road of Progress and Prosperity of Developing Countries Lies in South-South Cooperation." The author of the article notes:

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the Third World countries should not pin their hopes on the imperialists and developed countries but should join hands to seek means of living.

To realise South-South cooperation, cooperation among the developing countries, is an effective method which enables the developing countries to build an independent national economy by their own efforts and achieve the country's development and national prosperity, without depending on the imperialists and the developed countries. Today the developing countries have ample conditions and possibilities to realise South-South cooperation.

These countries have large material resources and not a few experiences and techniques. It is decades since the third world countries cast off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism and embarked upon the road of the building of a new society. So they have more than one or two useful kinds of techniques and experiences and have laid definite economic foundations.

Under such condition, it is quite possible for them to cooperate with each other. If they strengthen economic cooperation and exchange good experiences and techniques among themselves relying on the economic foundations already laid, they will be able to solve even big problems and develop their economies quickly without the help of developed countries. As the above-mentioned cooperation is truly equal and reciprocal one for the commonness of their past position and their struggle today, it can prove successful. It also makes it possible to raise the negotiating and resisting power of the developing countries in relations with the developed countries and create favourable conditions for the establishment of a new equitable international economic order.

If a new international economic order is to be established in the interests of the peoples of the developing countries and the Third World countries, it is necessary to make the imperialists accede to it willy-nilly. This is possible only when these countries exchange and cooperate with each other on the principle of collective self-reliance to overcome the economic dependence on the developed countries and increase their own economic power. For the successful realisation of South-South cooperation, it is needed that even a few countries concerned about this join hands in the van in taking practical measures to strengthen economic and technical exchange and cooperation and maturing conditions one after another for the convocation of a South-South summit conference.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES CLASS INDOCTRINATION WORK

SK140425 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2237 GMT 13 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 14 November editorial: "Let Us Further Intensify the Class Indoctrination Work Among the Party Members and Workers"]

[Text] Class Indoctrination is an important ideological work in arming the people with the class consciousness of the working class.

Today the important point in intensifying class indoctrination is to foster among the party members and workers the spirit of endlessly hating the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and of tenaciously struggling against them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should educate all workers so that they tenaciously struggle against the imperialists and class enemies by thoroughly keeping the class position and revolutionary principle under any difficult condition. It is an important ideological indoctrination work for the party of the working class to encourage the people to hate the imperialists and class enemies and tenaciously struggle against them.

The revolution and the class struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries are continuing. The imperialists and various reactionaries will never retreat from the stage of history of their own will. They will maneuver to crush the people's cause until they die. Thus, the party of the working class should not neglect the work of educating the people so as to uncompromisingly struggle against national and class enemies by correctly realizing their genuine nature.

The anti-imperialist class indoctrination emerges as an urgent issue in our country where it is directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the world's reactionaries.

Our party vigorously carried out in the past indoctrination work to arm the people with the spirit of endlessly hating the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, South Korean puppets, and of opposing them. Thus, it firmly consolidated our revolutionary forces by encouraging the people to have revolutionary and class consciousness.

We cannot think of the victory won in the course of the Korean revolution, which traversed the road of arduous anti-imperialist struggle, without the correct ideological indoctrination policy and leadership of our party which continuously stressed the enhancement of the anti-imperialist class indoctrination among the party members and workers.

We should carry out the anti-imperialist class indoctrination work continuously and vigorously, not being satisfied with what we have achieved.

Today the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique against our people have reached an extremely dangerous and reckless stage. Reducing South Korea to a dangerous magazine for war and a whirlpool of fascism, the rascals are leading the situation to the brink of war and viciously maneuvering to eradicate our socialist system and the revolutionary gains.

Indeed, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are the most heinous enemy of our people, with whom we cannot live together under the same sky. Unless we endlessly hate the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan and unless we tenaciously struggle against them, we cannot achieve Korea's peace and reunification, nor defend our revolution.



Arming the party members and workers with the anti-imperialist class consciousness is a serious class struggle in the ideology domain. This is one of the keys to success in a grave struggle against the enemies of the revolution. The people's might lies in the lofty class awareness and revolutionary consciousness. Thus, the imperialists and the reactionaries persistently adhere to the maneuvers to ideologically break up the people, as well as to the undisguised policy of aggression.

History shows that unless we smash such a reactionary ideological offensive by the enemies, the people's class consciousness and the spirit of anti-imperialist struggle will be numbed and, thus, we cannot safeguard the revolutionary gains.

The incumbent U.S. imperialist ruling circle and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are more viciously perpetrating anticommunist propaganda than any other predecessor. The anticommunist and antirepublic rackets by treacherous puppet Chon Tu-hwan, a filthy stooge of the imperialists, a nation-selling flunkeyist, and a most vicious anticommunist lunatic, have reached their peak.

The rascals are slandering and defaming our superior socialist system while embellishing their corrupt reactionary ruling system. Fabricating one slanderous incident after another, such as the so-called spy ring incident and the Rangoon bombing, and perpetrating military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line, the puppets are intensifying the frenzied anticommunist propaganda among the residents, abusing us without any grounds. In this situation, we should maintain a higher class consciousness than ever before and the spirit of the anti-imperialist struggle and should thoroughly smash the rascals' wicked maneuvers.

War in our country ended long ago and peaceful construction works are underway. Socialist construction has been successfully carried out and our living has improved. However, since we are directly confronted by the enemy, we should not relax ideologically and should continue to maintain the lofty revolutionary awareness and the staunch resolution of struggle.

Today, the new generation, which has not experienced the trial of bloody class struggle, constitutes the main force of our revolutionary ranks. And today, the infiltration of the reactionary ideas and culture of the imperialists and their stooges is being perpetrated.

Under today's circumstances in which the revolution has advanced far, the generations have changed, and the enemy's reactionary ideological offensive is continuing, we can staunchly fight against the enemy to the end and vigorously advance the revolution only when all the people retain a strong hostile feeling against the enemy and the spirit of uncompromising struggle. The way to encourage the party members and workers, and the new generation, in particular, to tenaciously fight for the lofty class consciousness and the spirit of the anti-imperialist struggle is to constantly intensify anti-imperialist class indoctrination among them.

Arming the party members and workers with the lofty class consciousness is an important work for firmly safeguarding the revolutionary gains which we obtained with blood over a long period of time and for carrying out the revolutionary cause to the end.

The revolution advances and wins victory amid the fierce struggle against the imperialist and reactionary forces. The higher a stage the people's revolutionary cause reaches and the more difficult a situation the imperialists face, the fiercer the class struggle becomes.

Therefore, the party of the working class should continuously intensify the indoctrination work to enhance the people's consciousness and to bolster their anti-imperialist class consciousness.

Our people victoriously advanced the revolutionary cause, overcoming the storm in the arduous anti-imperialist struggle, and won great revolutionary gains. All our gains, including the party, the people's government, and the superior socialist system, give endless happiness to the people and serve as firm foundations for the everlasting prosperity of the fatherland.

For our people, the revolutionary gains are more valuable than life. The enemies of the revolution who try to obliterate the valuable gains of our people are the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists, and the South Korean puppet clique -- their dual stooge.

The target of the revolution of our people still remains unchanged. We should see to it that all party members and working people are clearly aware of the enemies of our revolution and that they struggle against them in an uncompromising manner so that socialist gains can be firmly defended, strengthened, and developed.

The Chon-Tu-hwan puppet clique's frantic anticommunist and antirepublic propaganda is aimed at abasing the lofty dignity and prestige of our party and republic and at destroying the cohesion and unity of our people who are firmly rallying around the party and the leader.

Thoroughly smashing the rascals' anticommunist racket is a sacred struggle to defend the party, the leader, and the revolution. Firmly grasping and thoroughly conducting the unitary ideology indoctrination, the indoctrination of the revolution, and the class indoctrination is a firm policy that our party has adhered to so far.

Those who struggle to defend the interests of the party and the revolution, devoting their all under all circumstances with lofty loyalty to the party and the leader and with the thorough awareness of class, are precisely faithful and ardent communists and faithful revolutionaries.

By strengthening anti-imperialist class indoctrination, the party organizations should foster party members and working people to become resolute fighters who adhere to the class integrity and principle under all circumstances, cherishing the firm viewpoint and stand of the working class.

We should see to it that party members and working people possess a high political awareness and class viewpoint, keenly watch the schemes of the enemies, resolutely struggle against them, and, thus, firmly defend the party and the revolution.

Thoroughly conducting the anti-imperialist class indoctrination so that party members and working people can harbor burning hostile feelings against the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists, and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is an important and responsible task confronting us today.

The aggressive nature, viciousness, craftiness, and brutality of the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan have reached an extreme stage. Therefore, we should lay bare the real nature and dirty colors of the rascals so as to see to it that party members and working people have a surging hostile feeling against the enemies. This is an important task to which we should firmly adhere in conducting anti-imperialist class indoctrination at the present time. All party organizations should concentrate major efforts on this and should further strengthen class and political indoctrination activities.

It is also very important that party members and working people concretely understand the brutal nature of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and class enemies in relation to the crimes that they have committed historically. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese imperialists, the archenemies of our nation, invaded our country and imposed innumerable sufferings and misfortune upon our people.

Even though the generation has changed and time has passed, we cannot forget the eternally intolerable crimes committed by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and our people's inveterate grudge against them. Aggression, plundering, oppression, and exploitation are the original nature of imperialism and the way of life of imperialists. The wolf cannot become lame. Likewise, the true colors of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges cannot be changed.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have become more courageous and are running wild indiscreetly to achieve their sinister ambition.

Today the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are watching for an opportunity for aggression in a bid to destroy our people's happy life and the revolutionary gains and are extremely aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

We should extremely hate the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who imposed great disaster and sufferings upon our nation in the past and who are now trying to impose again the disaster of war upon our nation. At the same time we should vigorously struggle to check and frustrate the rascals' aggression, new war provocation maneuvers, and the two-Koreas plot.

In order to enhance the anti-imperialist class awareness of party members and working people, we should also see to it that they deeply understand their class origin and the correctness of our revolutionary cause. The establishment of the socialist system and the elimination of the hostile class do not mean the complete elimination of the class origin. What the people carrying out the revolution should be fully and deeply aware of is their class origin. This is the source by which they can correctly distinguish [word indistinct], enthusiastically love their fatherland and social system, and by which they can struggle against their class enemies in an uncompromising manner.

When people carry out socialist construction for a long time under peaceful circumstances and they are better off as a result, they tend to become remiss ideologically and to forget their past situation, in which they were oppressed and treated contemptuously, and the revolutionary spirit that they had in the days of severe and arduous class struggle. All party organizations should, therefore, concentrate great efforts on educating party members, working people, and the new generation in possessing lofty class awareness and the spirit of struggle against imperialists so that they can resolutely struggle to end against the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Under no circumstances can we compromise with the enemies. As the lesson of the Fatherland Liberation War period indicates, we cannot allow delusion of the imperialists and the class enemies, but we should resolutely struggle against them. We should see to it that party members and working people deeply cherish this lesson in their hearts, hate the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, and thoroughly smash the rascals' heinous maneuvers.

The anti-imperialist class awareness finds expression in enthusiastically loving the socialist system and the revolutionary gains. Party members and working people should have the lofty dignity and pride of the socialist system and the fatherland and, at the same time, should infinitely despise the capitalist class and the exploiting system.

South Korea, which has been completely reduced to a colony of the U.S. imperialists, is a corrupt and sick society where unprecedented fascism, oppression, terrorism, and all sorts of immorality and degenerate trends are rampant.

All working people should clearly recognize the reactionary nature of South Korean society and its corrupt trend and should infinitely hate the ruling fascist system of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. It is very important to conduct indoctrination work through various forms and methods and in a substantial manner in educating working people in the spirit of infinitely hating the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Deeply understanding the people, the methods, and the principles of the class struggle is of great significance in firmly establishing the revolutionary outlook of the world among them and in leading them to resolutely struggle against the enemies of the revolution.

Party organizations should deeply indoctrinate party members and working people that the socialist and communist cause can win victory through the struggle against imperialism and class enemies. Thus, party organizations should see to it that party members and working people resolutely adhere to the stance against imperialism and the revolutionary principle under any arduous circumstances.

At the same time, party organizations should expose the past atrocities of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the sinister aim of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring's anticommunist and antirepublic rackets before party members and working people so that they should have the firm determination to resolutely struggle against imperialism and the class enemies.

By thoroughly rejecting the old style of living and practice and the reactionary ideology, we should thoroughly block the infiltration of corrupt bourgeois living style, Western customs, and all sorts of unsound ideological trends and, thus, see to it that our society is overflowing with the sound traits of working and revolutionary living.

The party organizations at all levels should strengthen indoctrination activities among party members and working people through such various forms and methods as lecture, study, explanation, and conversations so that they should have the infinite hatred and hostile feeling against the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The publication, press, literature, and art sectors should produce more of the required materials for enhancing the anti-imperialist class awareness of working people. At the same time, the education organs should strengthen education and indoctrination activities for the new generation.

Our people have traversed the arduous but glorious road of the anti-imperialist class struggle in the past. They should continue to vigorously traverse this road in the future also. We should advance, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle, the banner of the class struggle, until the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the South Korean puppets have been smashed; the fatherland's prosperity and the final victory of our revolution have been achieved; and imperialists and reactionaries have been completely liquidated from the Earth. This is the firm will of our people.

By further strengthening the class indoctrination work in conformity with the demands of reality, party organizations should firmly consolidate our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically, firmly safeguard and defend our revolutionary cause, and vigorously accelerate it.



BRIEFS

PRC MEDIA DELEGATION -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam Saturday met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese radio and television delegation headed by Ma Qingxiung, vice minister of radio and television. Present on the occasion were Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 30 Oct 83 SK]

SOVIET DELEGATION -- Pyongyang November 1 -- A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by E.Kh. Khodzhayev, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Friendship Society, a Soviet economist delegation headed by I.S. Kazakevich, section chief of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and a Czechoslovak diving team arrived in Pyongyang on October 31. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 1 Nov 83 SK]

CSSR BOOK SHOW -- Pyongyang November 1 -- A Czechoslovak scientific and technical books exhibition opened on October 31 at the Grand People's Study House. Present at its opening ceremony were Chong Tae-kyong, vice-director of the Grand People's Study House, and personages concerned. Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Josef Hadravsek and his embassy officials and an official of the Czechoslovak scientific and technical books exhibition staying in our country were present there. Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony. The attendants saw the books on display. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 1 Nov 83 SK]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN LEAVES -- Pyongyang November 3 -- Chang Tuk-su, Korean president in the United States, left here on November 2 by plane after his visit to the homeland. During his stay in the homeland he visited Mangyongdae and went around the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Korean Central Historical Museum, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the Pyongyang Metro and other places. He was seen off at the airport by Chang Pong-chun, secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 3 Nov 83 SK]

NEW ENVOY TO NEPAL -- Pyongyang November 6 -- Chang Kwang-son, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Nepal, presented his credentials to Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the king. Expressing deep thanks for this, the king asked the ambassador to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life and happiness for the development and prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of friendship relations between Nepal and Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present at the presentation ceremony were the Nepalese prime minister, the president of the Supreme Court, the president of the nation at Pachaayat and government ministers. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 6 Nov 83 SK]

DETAILS OF DEFENSE MINISTER'S ASSEMBLY TESTIMONY

SK180549 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min yesterday implied that the United States could use nuclear weapons when necessary for the defense of the Republic of Korea whose security is "vital" to that of the United States.

In testimony before the National Assembly Budget and settlement Committee, Yun pointed out that the joint statement issued at the close of a three-day Korean visit by U.S. President Ronald Reagan noted that the "security of the Republic of Korea is pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia, and in turn vital to the security of the United States." Yun observed that the United States classifies its allies into four groups for its security interest. Placed in the highest category as a "vital" interest area, Korea could rely on U.S. nuclear retaliation if attacked by communist North Korea or its allies, the minister said.

He said that under the Carter administration the Republic of Korea was down graded to the No. 3 category which entitled it to only naval and air power assistance from the United States in security emergencies. The elevation of Korea to the top-most status was made after President Reagan took office, according to Minister Yun.

A joint communique at the end of the 15th annual Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting in Washington last April 17 noted that Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger "reconfirmed that the U.S. nuclear umbrella will continue to provide additional security to the Republic of Korea."

A high-ranking U.S. Administration official who accompanied President Reagan was reported to have said that if North Korea launches another full-fledged attack on the South, the United States will join in its defense and would not exclude using "nuclear retaliation."

Yun predicted that South Korea would catch up with the North militarily in 1990 if "we continue to earmark six percent or so of the gross national product for defense spending." He pointed out that the Korean economy is growing rapidly while the North Korean economy remains "stagnant." He said that Korea's GNP is four times that of North Korea.

Gen. Hwang Yong-si, Army chief of staff, testifying before the panel, said the Army will continue to save administrative expenditures to expand funds for beefing up its combat capabilities. Figures released by the general show that the ROK Army has managed to save a combined total of 336.2 billion won in general expenses during the period between 1982 and October this year.

In the meantime, Finance Minister Kim Man-che disclosed that Korean firms incorporated in foreign countries borrowed a total of \$5.6 billion from foreign financial organizations as of the end of last June. Kim promised lawmakers on the Budget and Settlement Committee that his ministry will make regular checks on foreign loans induced by Korean companies overseas. He said the government is studying a plan to incorporate such income as interest and dividends into the global income tax. He gave no details, however.

At present, Kim said the government has no plan to extend the levying of the education tax beyond 1986. However, he quickly added that the tax should be reviewed then.

The 50-member budget committee was adjourned at 11 a.m. over a dispute concerning the Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co. The dispute began as opposition lawmakers assailed Minister Kim for the government failure to force the nation's largest construction firm to go public. Hyundai has been urged to post its stocks for public subscription many times in the past.

In letter to the Finance Ministry late last year, Hyundai cited its "weak" financial status as the principal reason for the delay. But opposition lawmakers insist that Hyundai should go public "immediately" in view of its "healthy" financial situation. Minister Kim said he keep prodding Hyundai to go public.

#### KIM CHONG-IL ACCUSED OF 'MISCONDUCT' IN CHINA

SK180602 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Tokyo correspondent Chong Ku-chong -- Citing a source well-versed in North Korean affairs, TONGIL ILBO, a paper of Koreans in Japan, on 17 November reported that the internal confrontation is being aggravated in North Korea, because the anti-Kim Chong-il group with Kim Il-song's wife Kim Song-ae at the center is lodging strong protests to Kim Il-song, charging Kim Chong-il with misconduct during his recent visit to Communist China, and with damaging the international prestige of North Korea through the Burmese Government's severing of the relations with them and its derecognition of North Korea in the wake of the Rangoon bomb terrorism, which is presumed to have been committed under Kim Chong-il's direction.

Kim Chong-il's misconduct during his visit to Communist China last June was reportedly told to Kim Song-ae by a high-ranking female government official of Communist China who was visiting Pyongyang recently. The Communist Chinese Government official reportedly protested the matter and, subsequently, Kim Song-ae, according to the report, informed Kim Il-song of what she had been told by the Chinese side. Kim Song-ae also reportedly protested the matter to Kim Il-song.

According to the paper, Kim Chong-il, during his visit to China, committed diplomatic misconduct when he avoided speaking by letting O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, who was accompanying him, speak in return for the welcome speech by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC. He also reportedly continued to behave insincerely on various other occasions on which he himself spoke.

#### NORTH SAID TO SEEK THIRD WORLD NATIONS' SUMMIT

SK180545 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] North Korea is secretly seeking a summit meeting among developing and Third World Nations, the NAEWOE Press reported yesterday.

The NAEWOE report pointed out that the North Korean move is mainly intended to minimize the impact of Burma's severance of diplomatic relations with Pyongyang and North Korean exports of violence to the areas of conflict, including Grenada. NAEWOE said North Korea is becoming increasingly isolated from the Third World after the terrorist bombing in Rangoon last month.

Quoting the NODONG SHINMUN, the Korean Workers (Communist) Party organ, NAEWOE said Pyongyang called on the nations interested in South-South cooperation to take the lead in creating an environment conducive to a South-South summit meeting. Because it is becoming the target of international condemnation, NAEWOE said, North Korea is not coming out to the fore in proposing the summit talks but it is calling upon those nations which it believes will maintain the present level of relations with Pyongyang to take the lead.

ROK JOINS UN SPORTS GROUP TO REPRESENT ASIA

SK170425 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korea was chosen Wednesday as a member country representing Asia in the Inter-governmental Committee for the Development of Physical Education and Sport (ICPES), the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The decision came during the 22nd general conference of the ICPES, an affiliate of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), that is currently in session (Oct. 25-Nov. 29) in Paris. North Korea had applied for ICPES membership but withdrew its application, a ministry official said.

South Korea as, a host country for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 summer Olympics, applied for ICPES membership in an effort to participate in UNESCO's sports-related policy making and project execution authority. Korea has become the fifth Asian country to obtain ICPES membership to represent Asia. The other Asian members are China, Japan, Malaysia and Nepal.

ARMED ARMY DESERTER ARREST REPORTED

SK180603 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] An Army soldier who deserted his unit Tuesday carrying his M16 rifle was arrested Wednesday. An Army spokesman said that PFC So Song-won was apprehended by a military search team on a hill near his unit in the northern district of Kyonggi-do, Wednesday morning. PFC So escaped from his unit around 11:50 a.m. Tuesday shortly after participating in a military drill.

YONHAP, REUTER SIGN CONTRACT FOR VIDEO SERVICE

SK160840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 16 (YONHAP) -- The YONHAP NEWS AGENCY Wednesday concluded a contract with REUTER for the domestic supply of REUTER monitor service using video display terminals.

The REUTER monitor service supplies 14,000 subscribers from 74 countries with news and data about international banking, stocks, securities, exchange rates, commodities and shipping not through printers but through a computerized on-line real-time system. Ninety-nine of the top 100 banks in the world receive news from the REUTER monitor service.

As a result, local banks and businesses, which have been receiving AP teletype service through YONHAP since Nov. 1, will also gain prompt access to international financial and banking news, including ever-changing foreign exchange rates and bank interest rates, as well as information about international commodity quotations, international crude oil prices and shipping news through video terminals.

This monitor service of REUTER, however, will be available for South Korean clients after two or three months due to arrangements on the use of circuits with the Data Communications Company of Korea, which is in charge of international communications lines.



HERALD: LAW CHANGE SHOWS 'SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE'

SK110036 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Politics Through Dialogue"]

[Text] Rival political parties have just delivered what had been hardly anticipated. They have ended the two-and-a-half-year struggle over whether or not to revise the National Assembly Law -- an issue that had created rough going for the current house session.

They agreed Wednesday to redress the law to give National Assembly standing committees the right to have preliminary deliberations on national budget bills. The ruling Democratic Justice Party yielded on its objection to the right in a compromise deal in which the opposition parties agreed to limiting the time of a speaker at panel sessions "when necessary."

The amendment will be put before the house plenary meeting tomorrow for final action so that the present Assembly session can deal with the fiscal 1984 national budget bill under the new rules. Regardless of whether it is the "restoration of a lost right of the legislators" as the opposition camp calls it or "a progressive reforms" as termed by the majority party, both sides have exhibited mature behavior in parliamentary politics.

It marks a sharp contrast with what had previously prevailed in the parliamentary forum -- a vicious cycle of repeated confrontations between extremists. In hindsight, under such a milieu, partisan interests had invariably been put before those of the nation, encouraging unhealthy skepticism about the productivity of the parliamentary politics. The word "compromise" used to be disregarded by lawmakers because they believed it would cost them their political "integrity" or, worse, it would make them appear as "agents" of the opposite parties.

Mindful of this, we are heartened to see the rival camps work out a compromise on the National Assembly Law. This has set another fine example of "politics through dialogue" as advocated at the outset of the Fifth Republic.

The latest example is especially significant in light of the challenges the nation is now faced with in the wake of such tragic incidents as the Rangoon massacre and the Soviet destruction of a KAL jetliner.

In their minds, the parties have perceived the acute need for national unity through sincere reconciliation. The ruling camp did well to initiate such efforts through negotiations with its opposition counterpart.

The majority party seems anxious to make it clear that its concession is not meant in any way to hint a return to the parliamentary system of the old days. Its given rationale is that the revision is needed for expanded standing committee functions in conformity with the ever-growing role of the house.

It is our view that the right to budgetary deliberation should be used to promote more comprehensive study of the state's budgetary programs for the cause of greater productivity: It should in no way be abused for sectarian or individual purpose -- the very reason for which it had to be scrapped previously.

The ruling camp has instituted a hedge against foot-dragging at the committee sittings by enabling the house speaker to set the time limit for panel debaters. We believe that in the interest of all it may not be narrow-minded to consider resorting to the regulation. Opposition legislators, on their part, need to refrain from what might make them subject to such limit. It is up to both the majority and minority parties to genuinely keep the spirit of compromise through dialogue for greater national interests, especially in times of difficulty.

GNP GROWTH OF 10.4 PERCENT SEEN IN THIRD QUARTER

SK180314 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 18 (YONHAP) -- This quarter South Korea's gross national product (GNP) grew 10.4 percent from where it stood in the third quarter of 1982. The latest figure represents the first 10-percent GNP growth rate since the last quarter of 1981.

With the impressive quarterly showing, the nation's economy grew 9.9 percent in real terms in the first nine months of the year, up 2.4 percentage points from the government's original projection.

According to the Bank of Korea's tentative estimate released Friday, in the third quarter the GNP reached 4.1 trillion won (5.2 billion U.S. dollars) at 1975 constant prices, up 10.4 percent from the corresponding 1982 level, and the gross domestic product (GDP), which excludes overseas earnings, grew 9.5 percent from a year earlier.

The GNP's growth during the year's first three quarters compares with a yearly average growth rate of 5.4 percent in 1982, 6.4 percent in 1981 and a 6.2 percent drop in 1980. The rate is 3.5 percentage points higher than the 6.4-percent rise for 1979 when the national economy slipped into the recession after prosperous growth during the preceding three years, a bank official explained.

The official attributed the higher-than-expected growth to rising exports that followed the gradual recovery of the world economy. During the first nine months of the year, Korean exports amounted to 17.3 billion dollars, a 6.7-percent increase over a year earlier. Third quarter exports rose as much as 17.5 percent, compared with a 4.0-percent rise in the same three-month period last year and in the first quarter of this year.

While the economic upturn in the first half was chiefly led by domestic demand, especially in the housing construction sector, exports and growing industrial output were the driving force for the economic upsurge in the third quarter, thus indicating that the national economy is growing substantially, according to the official.

The higher growth, the official added, is significant since it accompanied unprecedented price stability. For example, wholesale prices dropped 0.7 percent as of Sept. 30 from the end of last year, while consumer prices inched up 2 percent, according to the Central bank report.

During the cited three-month period, manufacturing jumped 12.0 percent, registering the highest growth rate since 1979: social overhead capital grew 12.8 percent, slightly lower than the 13.6-percent rise in the first half; and agriculture and fisheries rose 5.0 percent compared with a 10.6-percent gain in the same period last year, the Central Bank tally said.

CEMA LEGAL FORUM OPENS IN ULAANBAATAR 16 NOV

OW180053 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 17 (MONTSAME) -- The 22nd meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) session on legal questions opened in Ulaanbaatar Wednesday. Its participants are discussing broad-ranging questions pertaining to the elaboration of legal documents in the sphere of specialisation and coordination of production in the CEMA member countries. The lawyers will also study the question of inserting some amendments and supplements in the order of commodity-exchange between the Council member countries, and improvement of the legal basis of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the fraternal countries.

TSEDENBAL SENDS GREETINGS TO ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

OW120113 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1746 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Nov (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR Yu. Tsedenbal has sent a message of greetings to the chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo Dos Santos on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence.

Our country, says the message, with a feeling of deep sympathy follows the successes of the Angolan people in realizing the course of the MPLA-Party of Labour, creating the foundations of a socialist society, defending their revolutionary achievements from encroachments of imperialist, racist and other reactionary forces. Thanks to these achievements as well as to the active foreign political activity of the People's Republic of Angola, aimed at establishing good-neighbourly relations between the countries of this region, at liquidating the vestiges of colonialism and racism in the south of Africa and at consolidating universal peace and international security, the prestige and role of Angola are steadily growing on the international arena.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two countries and peoples will strengthen for the welfare of the Mongolian and Angolan peoples, in the interests of peace, democracy and social progress.

I wish you and the fraternal Angolan people further successes in the construction of a new life, in the struggle for strengthening independence and sovereignty of your country, for peace and security of peoples, says the message.

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW130633 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to the MPR, O. Florez de Penya, presented his credentials to Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR N. Jagbaral.

A friendly discussion was held between them after the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches.

KARENS AGREE TO NEGOTIATE THROUGH RED CROSS

BK181028 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Karen rebels who kidnapped a French couple last month in Burma agreed today to open formal or informal negotiations with France through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), a rebel spokesman said. Speaking for the Karens, the spokesman for the National Democratic Front, which groups most of the ethnic insurgent groups fighting the central government in Rangoon, accepted the principle of such a mediating role for the ICRC in a telephone interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Ley Wee, who described himself as secretary of the front's Foreign Relations Committee, was speaking from the Thai city of Mae Sot, located 400 km (250 miles) northeast of here along the Thai-Burmese border.

The statements by Mr Ley Wee followed earlier reports from well informed diplomatic sources here that the ICRC Headquarters in Geneva was preparing to respond to a French request that it attempt to obtain the release of the two hostages, Jacques Bossu, 26, and his wife Martine, 24.

Mr Ley Wee said the Karens had agreed to receive an ICRC envoy in Mae Sot, even if the envoy was not carrying a formal mandate from the French Government to negotiate on its behalf. But he added that: "It would be much better with a mandate" from Paris making the ICRC an official mediator from France. The rebel spokesman said that the ICRC had not yet been in contact with the Karens, but added that he "hoped" discussions could begin "tomorrow if possible."

Observers here said that an ICRC decision on the matter was imminent, but both the ICRC delegation and the French Embassy here have remained silent.

BANGKOK POST ON EXPECTED ARMY-KAREN CLASHES

BK180254 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Burma has deployed an entire infantry division in a major offensive against Karen rebels, it was claimed yesterday. A Karen National Union spokesman said between 8,000 and 10,000 troops of the Burmese 44th Light Infantry Division were attacking rebel positions along a wide front centered near Tavoy, 400 kilometres southeast of Rangoon, and opposite Thailand's Kanchanaburi and Tak provinces. Another Karen source said that the rebels expected heavy clashes around their bases soon and their army was on full combat alert to defend their positions at all cost.

Tak Governor Charoensuk Silaphan said last night that the situation along the border yesterday was normal with no fighting reported, although there was sporadic fighting between the two rivals a few days ago.

Karen and Burmese troops appeared to be manoeuvring into fighting positions, he said. Mr Charoensuk said if fighting spilled over into Thai territory, the troops involved would be pushed out immediately.

He added that the morale of Thai people living along the border was good because they are used to battles between Karens and Burmese. They also trusted provincial authorities, authorities, including military and Border Patrol Police, to take measures to protect the sovereignty of the country.

A Thai field officer told the POST that a company of Army-trained Rangers and two companies of Border Patrol Police were already along the border, on full alert in case of any spillover of fighting.

The Burmese Government offensive appeared to be related to the October 18 kidnapping by the Karens of French engineer Jacques Bossu and his wife Martine. The Karens have threatened to put the couple on trial for "collaboration with the enemy" on December 2 unless Paris halts economic aid to Burma.

#### VOFA on Move Against Rebels

BK161425 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Heavily armed Burmese Government troops have moved in to attack the Karen rebels' base near the Thai border, forcing hundreds of Burmese residents to cross into Thailand for safety. The government's military move was meant to crush the Karen guerrillas stationing at the base at Teen Kao village opposite the Thai District of Thong Pha Phum in Kanchanaburi province. About 300 Burmese refugees fled the fighting last Saturday into the Thai side. However, they were pushed back to the border later. Thai border officials were put on alert to confront any event which may occur during the fighting in Burma.

#### KNU SPOKESMAN CITED ON FRONT UNITY, TRAINING

BK150726 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Mae Sod, Tak -- Burmese rebel movements under the banner of the Karen-led National Democracy Front (NDF) recently sent their troops to a stronghold of the Karen National Union (KNU) of Gen Bo Mya to undergo the first joint military training in what a KNU spokesman described yesterday as evidence of "more unity" of the insurgents' front organization.

The spokesman said the ongoing joint military training was organized as a result of a meeting of representatives to NDF last September. "Previously, we had not put together our forces in this manner," he told reporters.

The nine organizations under the NDF banner comprise the following minority groups: Karens, Mons, Shans, Arakans, Pa-O, Karenni, Lahu, Palaung, and Kachins. However, the spokesman said not all the nine organizations sent their men to attend the training. As far as he remembered, the ethnic groups which are participating in the military course are Arakans, Karens, Mons and Pa-O.

An informed source told reporters that 128 people are undergoing the training which was launched early this month and will last about one month. The training is conducted at the KNU's headquarters in the Burmese district of Miang Kwin, opposite Mae Sariang District of Mae Hong Son Province, according to the source.



The trainees, which are taught to operate various types of weapons both in theory and practice, are expected to become a cream combined unit to resist an anticipated military offensive to be launched against minority rebels in the upcoming dry season, the source said. He also said that if and after the military course proves successful, the rebel movements would organize another training course on commando tactics for operatives of the rebel groups. The spokesman also said that the front is still anti-communist and would not be involved in drug trafficking.

RADIO KAWTHULAY REPORTS COMBAT ACTION IN OCTOBER

BK151132 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in Burmese to Burma 0430 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Battle area No. 1, 1st Brigade, Thaton District battle news: During the night of 21 October, Saw Kle Tu, a worker in (Nawhpado) region, surrendered to the enemy with one automatic rifle. At 1130 on 28 October, the enemy attacked our Pa-an township office. As a consequence of that attack, the enemy captured a radio transmitter, 4 sets of equipment [preceding word in English], 530 rounds of AR ammunition, 1 AK magazine, 25 rounds of other ammunition, 1 radio, and some military uniforms.

The enemy also shot at and captured alive one of our men with his revolver. Maung Tin Shwe, a member of our defense unit, surrendered to the enemy together with a carbine.

On 29 October, our unit clashed with the enemy at (Ti Thadawta) for about 10 minutes.

On 1 November, the enemy attacked our men near (Taklaw-Taklaw) village. The battle lasted for about 2 hours and one person from our side was wounded.

Battle area no. 3, 3d Brigade, Nyaunglebin District battle news: On 26 October, the 2d Battalion from our Central Military Headquarters attacked the enemy at (Powata-Klehkaw). One enemy soldier was killed and another was wounded in the battle which lasted for about 10 minutes.

Battle area no. 4, 10th Battalion, Mergui-Tavoy District battle news: On 24 October, an attack by our unit on the enemy at (Masaw) village resulted in three enemy soldiers killed and four wounded. Our unit captured a knapsack, one set of equipment [preceding word in English], 200 rounds of G-3 ammunition, 2 magazines, and 1M9-A1 bullet.

On 28 October, one enemy soldier was killed when he stepped on our mine at Pawsho.

Battle area no. 5, 6th Brigade, Deplaga District battle news: On 26 October, our unit fired heavy weapons at Myawadi. We do not yet know the casualties suffered by the enemy. The enemy also returned at least 25 rounds of heavy-weapon fire in the direction of our unit. About midnight the same day, the enemy advanced and once again shelled us with heavy weapons. One villager was wounded during the barrage.

Battle area no. 6, 7th Brigade, Pa-an District battle news: On 11 October, our 2d column, together with units from the Central Military Headquarters, ambushed the enemy at (Takaw Tawaw Tokaya). The battle lasted for about 24 hours. We captured one M-79 and one G-2.

On 15 October, a combined force made up of units from the headquarters of the 7th Brigade, and the 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th military columns from the Central Military Headquarters attacked the enemy at Nawtara Hill. The battle ended on 26 October. During this campaign we captured one M-79, a 2-inch mortar, two Q-4's, two Q-3's, one Q-2, one carbine, and a box of Q-3 ammunition. Our unit lost one [word indistinct] firearm and an RPQ.

On 18 October, our 1st military column, together with the 101st Special Battalion, ambushed the enemy on (Me Pa-hki) hill. The battle lasted for about 36 hours.

On 20 October, our unit made a guerrilla attack at (Mawpo). On 24 October, our 1st military column made another guerrilla attack at (Thamahko). This running series battles, which started on 11 October, ended only on 26 October. During this campaign, 5 from our side laid down their lives for the country while 11 others were wounded. One man who helped carry our load was killed while another was wounded. A total of 32 mercenaries died and 96 were wounded. It was learned that among those killed were one captain, two lieutenants, one sergeant, and two corporals. Among the wounded were three captians, two lieutenants, two sergeants, four corporals, and six lance corporals.

Battlearea No 6, 7th Brigade, Papun District battle news: On 3 October, two enemy soldiers were wounded by our mines at (Kyatawlu). On 10 October, one enemy soldier was killed by our mine at (Hawde). On 25 October, a member of our security unit was wounded in a battle at (Hkepe Hko).

Battle news of the 4th Company of the Central Military Headquarters: On 25 October, a guerrilla attack by our unit near (Kyaw Ngawkaw) killed one enemy soldier. On 31 October one enemy soldier was killed by our mine at (Hma-Ae-Htita). (Ta Do Wa) military column's battle news from Papun District: On 26 October, an enemy unit from the 59th Light Infantry Regiment attacked our unit at (Hkepe Hko). Two from our side laid down their lives for the country while two others were wounded.

#### FORMER GENERAL U TIN U GIVEN 5 LIFE SENTENCES

SK141421 Hong Kong AFP in English 1412 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Nov 14 (AFP) -- Brigadier General U Tin U, until recently one of Burma's most powerful political figures, was today given life sentences on five separate charges of misuse of state funds. In three cases U Tin U was charged with misappropriating some 200,000 U.S. dollars from the military intelligence fund which the prosecution said he dipped into for construction work on his private livestock and agriculture projects. In the other two cases, the prosecution charged that he authorised the withdrawal of over 30,000 dollars from the funds to send his wife to London for medical treatment in 1981, and again for the medical expenses of former Home Minister Bo Ni's wife in January. The divisional court found U Tin U guilty on all five counts and gave him a life sentence for each case, the sentences to run concurrently.

Bo Ni, who is presently serving a life sentence for misuse of public funds, before the court today to receive another sentence for abetting U Tin U with regard to his wife's medical expenses. He was given ten years with labour, to be served concurrently with his life imprisonment.

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES 17 NOV

BK180342 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian-Lao Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation led by Janos Borbandi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the commission, arrived in Vientiane at noon on 17 November to attend the sixth session of the commissions for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Laos and Hungary, which will be held in Vientiane on 18 November.

The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; chairman of the State Planning Committee and of the Lao-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, and vice chairmen of the commission. Janos Zegal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Laos, was also on hand to receive the delegation at the airport.

SOCIALIST BUDDHIST LEADERS OPENS MEETING

BK161715 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Vientiane, November 16 (OANA-KPL) -- The meeting of the Buddhist order leaders of the socialist countries opened here this morning. The meeting of this nature -- first to be held in Laos, organised by the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] CC and Lao Buddhists is being attended by Buddhist order heads from the Mongolian People's Republic, the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Addressing the opening ceremony of the 2-day forum, Thitmuouan Saochanthala, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, member of the standing committees of the LFNC and the People's Supreme Assembly, warmly welcomed and paid humble respect to all delegates and thanked them for bringing good will and solidarity of Buddhist monks and other Buddhists from the fraternal socialist countries to the Lao Buddhist brothers.

GUERRILLA ALLIANCE TO FIGHT VIETNAMESE IN LAOS, SRV

BK020139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Laotian resistance fighters and Vietnamese rightists are forming a loose alliance to fight against Vietnamese troops in Laos and Vietnam, an informed Laotian resistance source said. According to the source, representatives of the National United Front for the Liberation of Laos (NUFLL) and the Free Viet [as published] have met recently to work out how to cooperate and coordinate the fight against their common enemy.

The source declined to say where the meeting took place, but maintained that a loose alliance between the two resistance forces could be expected soon. The source cited one area cooperation -- harassment against Vietnamese supply line to Phnom Penh through southern Laos. The source, meanwhile, disclosed that a leading Laotian resistance fighter, Chan Dala, was killed last week in an ambush by Vietnamese-led Laotian troops in Sayaboury.

Chan Dala, a former director-general of the Fine Arts Department, joined the resistance after the communist takeover of Laos in 1975. The source also said that Laotian resistance fighters last week ambushed a convoy of Laotian troops in Si Gno, in southern Laos, killing three men, wounding a colonel and destroying two trucks.



FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ON AUSTRALIAN ASEAN ROW

BK130600 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Singapore -- The Singapore Foreign Ministry accused Australia yesterday of making intemperate statements and using unfair tactics against Singapore and ASEAN in a row over Kampuchea.

In a diplomatic note the Singapore Foreign Ministry said it was disappointed with Australia's way of handling its differences with ASEAN.

The ministry said it was releasing its reply as it was not classified and the matter had become one of public controversy.

In Bangkok, a Foreign Ministry source said Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will meet his Singaporean counterpart, Suppiah Dhanabalan, in Singapore Friday, a day before the Australian prime minister arrives in Bangkok to talk about the dispute over Kampuchea.

The source said that Mr Dhanabalan had extended the invitation for ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi to have lunch Friday so that they could discuss the reported statements by Mr Dhanabalan that Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke would be called on in Bangkok to explain his government's stand on Kampuchea.

Mr Hawke, accompanied by Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, will make a four-day visit to Thailand. Mr Hayden said he was accompanying Mr Hawke to Bangkok to try to sort out the problem.

Foreign Ministry officials in Bangkok yesterday again made it clear that Mr Hawke and his party will receive a "warm welcome" during their visit.

ACM Sitthi will stop over in Singapore on his way home from a four-day visit to Brunei, the source said.

AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS TO UN ON KAMPUCHEA CITED

BK180706 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The situation in Kampuchea has such a destabilising effect of the whole of South-east Asia as it induced the presence and interference of outside powers in the affairs of the region, said Thai Ambassador M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi at the United Nations in New York on 14 November. In his statement made at the UN debate on the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, M.L. Phiraphong said the situation in Kampuchea posed an obstacle to the establishment of zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, or ZOPFAN, in Southeast Asia, and that a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict is a essential first step towards an achievements of the ZOPFAN goal.

M.L. Phiraphong also told the UN members that the continued presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea posed a security threat as well as enormous refugee burdens to neighboring countries, particularly Thailand. He then urged all peace-loving countries to join hands with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, in efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, a solution which, M.L. Phiraphong said, is endorsed by the international community and can (?realize) the necessary guarantees to ensure the restoration of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity to the Kampuchean nation and the right of self-determination to its people.

To that end, M.L. Phiraphong reiterated that all foreign forces must be withdrawn from Kampuchea to permit self-determination by the Kampuchean people without any form of coercion. And once Kampuchea regains its rightful place, prospects for regional peace, stability and cooperation will also brighten considerably, the ambassador added.

NHAN DAN NOTES DIALOGUE TREND IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW180941 Hanoi VNA in English 0747 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 18 -- The debate on the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia which has just ended at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly proves that broad sections of public opinion are supporting more and more strongly the trend of dialogue in this region, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

"On the other hand," the paper continues, "the debate had thrown into bolder relief the stubborn nature, as well as the embarrassment and isolation of Beijing in the face of the new developments of the situation in Southeast Asia which have accelerated the trend of dialogue."

"In fact," the paper further says, "since early this year, new and positive changes have taken place in Southeast Asia which put the Chinese expansionist and their followers in a disadvantageous position in three aspects.

"Firstly, in spite of the enemy's acts and schemes of sabotage, the Kampuchean revolution continues its steady progress, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is developing in all fields and preparing for its 5th national day with new achievements in construction and outstanding military exploits. The militant solidarity and the strategic alliance between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea as well as between these countries with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community have strengthened continually.

"Secondly, the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries continues developing although Beijing is seeking ways and means to hamper and sabotage it.

"An increasing number of countries, including several western countries," the paper notes, "have expressed their support for a dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries. The French Republic, through its external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, has voiced its hope to see Southeast Asia become a region of peace and neutrality. Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Bill Hayden has also declared his support for such a dialogue. He pointed out that the Labour government of Australia would like to contribute to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and refused to co-sponsor the draft resolution on the so-called 'Kampuchea issue' put forward by the ASEAN countries at the United Nations. The common trend in favour of dialogue to settle burning problems which emerged from more than 140 speeches at the recent general debate at the U.N. General Assembly showed that the Beijing reactionaries had become more isolated in their attempt to impose a military solution and to mitigate confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

"Thirdly, the Seventh Non-aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi in March 1983 proposed that all states in Southeast Asia engage in dialogue for the sake of lasting peace and stability in the region and the elimination of the threat of outside intervention in the region. The relevant resolutions of the New Delhi summit provided a good basis for the negotiation between the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN."

NHAN DAN concludes: "Turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship meets the earnest aspiration and vital interests of 300 million people of Southeast Asia, including the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. To continue promoting negotiation between the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN, on the basis of ASEAN's Zopfan proposal and the proposals of the Indochinese countries is necessary, correct and consistent with the genuine interests of the peoples in the region as well as of peace and security in the world."

MONGOLIA GREAT HURAL DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

## NHAN DAN Welcomes Visit

OW120811 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 12 -- Welcoming the delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Demchigiyn Molomjams, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party, which arrives here today for an official friendship visit, NHAN DAN says in its editorial that the Vietnamese-Mongolian militant solidarity is a strong encouragement for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle.

The paper says: "During the six decades since the success of the revolution, the Mongolian people, with their hardworking and creative tradition, have taken their country from a state of backwardness and dependence to a socialist country with an economy comprising many modern branches, advanced science and culture, and an ever better life for the people...the People's Revolutionary Party, the vanguard of the Mongolian revolution, has creatively applied Lenin's well known thesis on the possibility for newly-liberated under-developed nations to advance straight to socialism bypassing the period of capitalist development. Mongolia's achievements are active contributions to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

The paper goes on: "The proposal of the People's Republic of Mongolia for the signing of a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific now bears a still greater significance when the U.S. imperialists are increasing their military alliance with the Japanese militarists, stepping up the arms race and intensifying their intervention and aggression against independent countries, and when the Beijing expansionists with the support of the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly opposing the revolution, causing tension in Southeast Asia and undertaking acts of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries. Mongolia's proposal is an important contribution to the maintenance of peace and security of the nations in Asia and the Pacific.

"The Vietnamese people always remember the deep feelings, strong support and valuable and consistent assistance full of fraternity given by the party, the People's Great Hural, the government and people of Mongolia for Vietnam's revolutionary cause in its anti-U.S. resistance as well as in the present national construction and defence against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. The Vietnamese people rejoice at the continual consolidation and development of the friendship, all-round cooperation and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Mongolia on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism," the paper stresses.

## MPRP's Molomjams, Delegation Arrive

OW121537 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 12 -- Large crowds of the Hanoi population, in spite of heavy rain, this morning gathered in front of the government guest house and along Ngo Guyen Street to give a warm welcome to a delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural led by Demchigiyn Molomjams, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party, which arrived here for an official friendship visit.

The government guest house, where the welcoming ceremony was held, was richly decorated for the occasion.

Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Le Trang, deputy director of the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, and Mongolian Ambassador Rabdangiyn Gunsen, went to the international airport to welcome the delegation.

The motorcade preceded by an honour escort progressed through highways bedecked with Mongolian and Vietnamese flags and slogans of welcome, praising the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close Vietnamese-Mongolian cooperation.

At the government guest house, the delegation came into the warm embrace of Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, vice president of the Council of State; Do Muoi, Political Bureau Member of Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State. The head of the delegation and his party entered the government guest house between a guard of honour presenting arms and amidst drum beats of 100 Young Pioneers.

The delegation was warmly received by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice president and secretary general of the Council of State; Nguyen Xien, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Dao Van Tap, chairman of the economic, planning and finance committee of the National Assembly; Nguyen Van Tien, vice chairman of the committee for foreign relations; Nguyen Quang Xa, president of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice foreign minister; Le At Hoi, member of the party committee and vice chairman of the people's committee of Hanoi.

Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tunalom and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran, and staff members of the Mongolian Embassy were present.

#### Nguyen Huu Tho Receives Delegation

OW121545 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 12 -- Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly and vice president of the Council of State, received here this morning the visiting delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. The delegation is led by Demchigiyn Molomjams, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

With Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho were Do Muoi, Le Thanh Nghi, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Nguyen Xien, Nguyen Viet Dung, Dao Van Tap, Nguyen Van Tien, Nguyen Quang Xa, Le Trang, Hoang Anh Tuan, and Le At Hoi.

Mongolian Ambassador Rabdangiyn Gunser, Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tunalom and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran, were present on the occasion.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho warmly welcomed the Mongolian guests, distinguished messengers of the fraternal Mongolian people. He expressed the Vietnamese people's joy at the great achievements which the Mongolian people have recorded under the clear-sighted leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by President Yu. Tsedenbal and with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho expressed profound gratitude to the party, National Assembly, government and people of Mongolia for their strong support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in their past struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation as well as in their present national construction and defence against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists. He wished the Mongolian guests fine success in their current visit to Vietnam.



In return, Demchigiyn Molomjams expressed his joy at this visit and his sincere thanks to the Vietnamese leaders and people for their warm welcome. He stressed:

"This visit will better acquaint us with the beautiful and heroic Vietnam and the great achievements of its people in national construction and defence."

He expressed his belief that the visit will be an important contribution to further consolidating and developing the fraternal relations and close cooperation between the two national assemblies and the two peoples.

#### Delegation Visits Mausoleum

OW121548 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 12 -- Soon after its arrival here this morning, the delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Demchigiyn Molomjams, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party, paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. It was accompanied by Nghiem Xuan Yem, Le Trang and Mongolian Ambassador Rabdangiyn Gansen.

The wreath bears this inscription: "Homage to President Ho Chi Minh, a loyal son of the Vietnamese people, a dedicated revolutionary and internationalist and a talented activist of the international communist and workers movement."

Later, the delegation visited the late president's home and office where it was shown round the place by Ha Huy Giap, director of the Ho Chi Minh Museum.

Demchigiyn Molomjams made this entry in the visitors' book of the museum: "The image of President Ho Chi Minh, a well-known activist of the international communist and workers movement, a dedicated revolutionary, and experienced leader, a loyal son of the Vietnamese people, who has devoted all his life and work to the independence, freedom and prosperity of his country, will live forever in the hearts of the Mongolian people."

#### Talks on Hanoi

OW121556 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 12 -- Delegations of the Vietnamese National Assembly and the Mongolian People's Great Hural held talks at the Presidential Palace here today.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, vice president of the Council of State, and the Mongolian delegation by Demchigiyn Molomjams, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Also present on the Vietnamese side were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice president and general secretary of the Council of State; Nguyen Van Tien, vice chairman of the foreign relations committee of the National Assembly, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Nguyen Viet Dung and Le Trang, respectively director and vice director of the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State.



On the Mongolian side were Tsedendambyn Gotob, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Balgiynjagiyn Damdinsurea, standing member of finance and planning committee of the People's Great Hural and chairman of the administrative committee of Dund-Gobi Province, and Tseveegiyn Suren, deputy to the People's Great Hural and harvester driver of the Tselenga friendship farm. Mongolian Ambassador Rabdangiyn Gansen was also present at the talks.

The two delegations informed each other of the activities of their National Assembly and People's Great Hural and discussed international issues of mutual interest. They expressed their desire for further strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the National Assembly and the People's Great Hural and the peoples of the two countries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

#### Delegation Attends State Banquet

OW121626 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 12 -- Chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho offered a state banquet here tonight in honour of the visiting delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Demchigiyn Molomjamts, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

The Vietnamese officials present on the occasion included Do Muoi, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Nguyen Xien, Le Thanh Nghi, Nguyen Van Tien, Nguyen Viet Dung and Dao Van Tap. Mongolian Ambassador Rabdangiyn Gansen was also present.

In his speech, chairman Nguyen Huu Tho warmly welcomed Demchigiyn Molomjamts and his delegation to Vietnam. He highly praised the outstanding achievements recorded by the Mongolian people in creative labour and national defence under the correct leadership of the M.P.R.P. headed by Chairman Y. Tsedenbal, and said that the Vietnamese people regarded these achievements as a strong inspiration to their revolutionary cause.

"The Vietnamese people," he said, "commit to their memory forever the warm sentiments, strong support and valuable, fraternal assistance of the Mongolian party, government and people towards Vietnam's revolutionary struggle for national independence and freedom in the past and for national construction and defence at present." He expressed his gratitude for this support and assistance.

In his reply, Demchigiyn Molomjamts expressed his joy to visit Vietnam and his thanks to the Vietnamese party and state leaders and the entire Vietnamese people for all expressions of their cordiality and hospitality towards his delegation.

"The Mongolian people rejoice to see that the friendly relations and the fraternal and militant solidarity between Mongolia and Vietnam are developing satisfactorily on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism," the Mongolian head delegate said. He expressed his firm confidence that the current visit of his delegation would further tighten the relations between the two countries.

In a joyful and friendly atmosphere, Nguyen Huu Tho, Demchigiyn Molomjamts and Do Muoi proposed toasts to the Vietnamese and Mongolian peoples' splendid successes in socialist construction and national defence and to the constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the Vietnamese National Assembly and the Mongolian People's Great Hural as well as between the two peoples.

## Nguyen Huu Tho's Banquet Speech

OW152349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Speech by SRV National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho at 12 November Hanoi banquet honoring the visiting delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Demchigiyn Molomjams, dear comrade members of the delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, comrades and friends:

During these days, the Vietnamese people are very glad to welcome the **delegation** of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Comrade Demchigiyn Molomjams, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], currently on an official friendship visit to Vietnam, which is bringing to the Vietnamese people the friendly and affectionate feelings and militant solidarity of the fraternal Mongolian people.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV National Assembly, I wish to convey to the comrade head of the delegation and the other comrade members of the delegation my affectionate feelings and warmest greetings.

Dear comrades and friends, over the past 62 years, under the MPRP's clear-sighted leadership, with the spirit of diligence and creativity in their labor, and with great support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, the Mongolian people have scored glorious successes in socialist construction, advancing their country from the status of a backward, dependent one, under a feudalist regime, to a socialist country, with a modernized economy, an advanced culture, and increasingly better public welfare -- which vividly manifests the famous concept of the great Lenin on the capability of slow-developing, newly-liberated peoples advancing directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, which is a bright example, a strong encouragement for developing countries. These glorious achievements and the principled foreign policy of peace of the Mongolian party and government have enhanced the international prestige and position of the Mongolian People's Republic. Together with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, the MPR is making positive contributions to the common struggle of the world peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The MPR's recent initiative on the signing of a mutual nonaggression treaty and the nonuse of force in relations among the nations of Asia and the Pacific region is being warmly welcomed by broad segments of world public opinion. The Vietnamese people fully support this initiative of the MPR, considering it an important contribution to ensuring peace and security of the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world.

As comrades and intimate brothers of the Mongolian people, the Vietnamese people are extremely glad and proud of the glorious achievements that the Mongolian people have scored, considering them a strong source of encouragement for their revolutionary undertaking, and sincerely wish the fraternal Mongolian people, under the leadership of the glorious MPRP, led by esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, many more glorious achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 18th MPRP Congress, in accelerating the building of material and technical bases for socialism, and in advancing their beloved Mongolian country to new heights along the socialist path.

Comrades and friends, over the past several decades, under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV, founded and forged by the great President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have waged a protracted struggle against the wars of aggression launched by the greatest imperialist and reactionary forces, won back their national independence and reunification, advanced their entire country to socialism, and made worthy contributions to the development of the revolutionary currents in the world.

Nowadays, the Vietnamese people are eagerly emulating one another in production and the practice of thrift, successfully implementing the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress, and triumphantly building socialism, while unceasingly heightening their vigilance, standing combat in defense of their socialist fatherland, foiling the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the reactionary clique within the Beijing ruling circles, and continuing to fulfill their internationalist obligations.

The SRV, along with Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is persistently struggling for peace, stability, and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region, and is ready to normalize its relations with China on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The people of our two countries warmly support the goodwill initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, aimed at thwarting the danger of nuclear war, preserving world peace, detente, security and cooperation.

We resolutely support the nation building and national defense of the heroic Cuban people, support the Grenadian people's just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys to win back their national independence, and resolutely demand that the United States immediately withdraw its aggressor troops from Grenada so that the Grenadian people resolve their own internal affairs without foreign interference.

The United States must immediately end its interventionist policy and threats of aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua and other nations in the region.

We support the just, unbeatable struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, expansionism, hegemonism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid for noble, contemporary objectives.

Dear comrades and friends, Vietnam and Mongolia are two fraternal socialist countries, both in Asia, having common strategic allies, namely, the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, and having common enemies, namely, the imperialists, led by the United States and other international reactionaries.

In their own revolutionary undertaking and in their joint struggle, the people of our two countries have always encouraged and supported each other, in the interests of the people of the two countries and for the victory of socialism, for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Vietnamese people always remember the affectionate feelings, the strong support and the valuable, unswerving, fraternal and comradely assistance that the party, people's Great Hural, government and people of Mongolia reserved for them during the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, as well as in the current nation building and national defense.

Once again, I wish to express my sincere and profound thanks to the MPRP, the People's Great Hural, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the fraternal Mongolian people for that valuable support and assistance. The Vietnamese people pledged to do their best to further consolidate and strengthen the profound, fraternal friendship and the existing close relations between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries.

## Molomjants Speaks at Banquet

OW152359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Speech by Demchigiyn Molomjants, head of the visiting delegation of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, at the 12 November Hanoi banquet honoring the delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, esteemed Comrade Do Muoi, dear Vietnamese comrades and friends: Once again, on behalf of the Central Committee of the MPRP, the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and our delegation, I wish to express my profound thanks to the CPV Central Committee and the SRV National Assembly for their intimate and fraternal invitation and the warm welcome reserved for the delegation of the MPR Great Hural.

On this occasion, I wish to sincerely convey to the CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and the Vietnamese comrades present here, the warm greetings from Comrade Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great Hural. I also wish to sincerely thank esteemed Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho for his fine words about the party, the People's Great Hural, government, and people of Mongolia. Our MPR Great Hural delegation is very pleased to visit your beautiful country and to have the opportunity to learn about the heroic struggle, the historic victories, and the achievements the fraternal Vietnamese people have scored in building material-technical bases for socialism in their country and in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth CPV congress.

Our party and people highly value the achievements the fraternal Vietnamese people have scored and wholeheartedly support the noble undertaking you comrades and carrying our despite internal and external difficulties.

The MPR government highly values and persistently supports the untiring efforts of the SRV, an inseparable part of the socialist community which, along with the fraternal LPDR and PRK, stands firm on the frontline of socialism and preserves peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The actions opposing socialist realism the most reactionary forces of U.S.-led imperialism are carrying out and the stepping up of adventurous policies in an attempt to hurl back progress and historical developments have rendered the current military strategic balance in the world and, while seeking ways to achieve superiority in this aspect, are pushing up, qualitatively, the arms race to a new, extremely dangerous stage, thus increasing the danger of leading mankind to a nuclear catastrophe. In such a situation, the joint efforts of the nations of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, aimed at preserving peace and security of all peoples, are of particularly great significance.

The crimes and bloody acts the imperialists and other reactionary forces have perpetrated in the Near East, Latin America, Africa, and other areas prove that they are increasingly accelerating their acts of aggression to oppose peace, national independence, and social progress.

The MPR people and government resolutely condemn U.S. imperialism's brazen aggression against free and independent Grenada and its current threat to the security of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Angola.



Comrades, in the face of the threatening war danger, the acceleration of the movement to oppose war and for peace in Asia is becoming a pressing requirement. We are of the view that, in this undertaking, above all, the contributions of the SRV, which has gained wide experience in several decades of heroic struggle against imperialist aggression, and those of the three fraternal countries on the Indochinese peninsula are of great significance.

Comrades, we are very pleased to note that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two countries -- based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in accordance with the spirit of the MPR-SRV friendship and cooperation treaty, and in the interests of the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples, of solidarity and unity of the socialist community, and of the victory of peace and socialism are developing fruitfully.

On this occasion, I wish to affirm that our party and government will struggle tirelessly to unceasingly develop and consolidate that international relationship filled with fraternity and militant solidarity.

We sincerely wish you, comrades, and, through you, the entire fraternal Vietnamese people many new, greater achievements in defending your national independence and sovereignty and your revolutionary gains against the aggression by imperialist and hegemonist forces and other reactionary forces and in the building of material-technical bases for socialism in the SRV.

#### Delegation Visits Quang Ninh

OW141609 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 14 -- The delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural visited the coal mining province of Quang Ninh, northeast of Hanoi, on November 13-14.

The delegation led by Demchigiyn Molomjamts, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, was accompanied by Nguyen Xien, vice-chairman of the National Assembly. It was welcomed by Pham Hoanh, deputy secretary of the province's party committee and president of its people's committee, and large numbers of representatives of the local people.

The distinguished Mongolian guests attended a meeting held by the people's committee of Quang Ninh Province in their honour. Addressing the meeting, Pham Hoanh warmly welcomed the Vietnam visit by the Mongolian People's Great Hural delegation which, he said, had brought to the Vietnamese people the warm friendship of the Mongolian people and a source of encouragement to them in Socialist construction and national defence. He warmly congratulated the Mongolian people over the big and all-round achievements they had recorded under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal in their creative labour to build socialism in the beautiful homeland of Sukhe Bator. He wished the Vietnam visit of the Mongolian delegation fine success and the close friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia constant consolidation and development.

Taking the floor, Demchigiyn Molomjamts expressed his joy to tour Quang Ninh, a province with a reputed tradition of staunch and heroic struggle and of hospitality. After praising the remarkable achievements made by the Quang Ninh population and the Vietnamese people in general in their revolutionary struggle and in socialist construction, he stressed: "The peoples of Mongolia and Vietnam are bound by a time-honored tradition of friendship. Today, in their common struggle against imperialism, expansionism and other international reactionary forces, for national independence and freedom, the two peoples are enhancing their solidarity and mutual support and assistance in the spirit of comradeship and fraternity."



He said: "The people's revolutionary party, the National Assembly, the government and the people of Mongolia fully support the recent initiatives put forth by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation."

Demchigiyn Molomjams wished the Vietnamese people, the Quang Ninh population in particular, many new and still bigger successes in socialist construction and in the defense of Socialist Vietnam.

#### Le Duan Receives Delegation

OW141632 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 14 -- The general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, Le Duan, this afternoon received here the visiting delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural. With him were Nguyen Viet Dung and Le Trang, director and deputy director of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council. Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam Rabdangiyn Gunsen was present.

Speaking on the occasion, Le Duan warmly welcomed the visit by the Mongolian People's Great Hural delegation led by Demchigiyn Molomjams, Political Bureau member and secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

He expressed his joy at the glorious achievements recorded by the Mongolian people in socialist construction over the past 62 years with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. "From a backward and dependent country, Mongolia has become a socialist country with a modern economy and advanced culture and with an ever better life for the people," he noted.

Le Duan stressed that the communists and the entire people of Vietnam are proud of these achievements and consider them a source of great encouragement in their revolutionary cause. "These successes have vividly vindicated the great Lenin's views on the capacity for the underdeveloped, newly independent countries to advance straight to socialism bypassing the period of capitalist development. Mongolia is a banner, a bright example and a strong encouragement to all developing countries," Le Duan said.

The party general secretary valued highly Mongolia's proposal for signing a convention on non-aggression and non-use of violence among countries in Asia and the Pacific. He said this is an important contribution to the common struggle for peace and security of nations in Asia and elsewhere in the world. He reiterated the full support of the Communist Party and people of Vietnam to this important proposal.

Le Duan wished the fraternal Mongolian people under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal great success in implementing the resolutions of the 18th M.P.R.P. Congress.

In reply, Demchigiyn Molomjams conveyed Yu. Tsedenbal's greetings and best wishes to Le Duan and other Vietnamese party and state leaders. He sincerely thanked the party, the state and the people of Vietnam for their warm welcome and hospitality. He noted that this is the first visit of a delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural after Vietnam was reunified. "This visit will surely help consolidate and strengthen the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of the Mongolia-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1979," he added.

He went on: "The peoples of Mongolia and Vietnam have the same enemies, namely U.S.-led imperialism and Chinese expansionism. The Mongolian people are very proud of having such a heroic friend as the Vietnamese people who have defeated the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese expansionists."

He renewed Mongolia's full support to the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### MPR Envoy Holds Reception

OW141806 Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 14 - Mongolian Ambassador Rabdangiyn Gunsen arranged a reception here today in honour of the visiting delegation of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia. Demchigiyn Molomjamts, head, and all members of the Mongolian delegation were present at the reception.

The guests included Nguyen Huu Tho, Do Muoi, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Nguyen Xien, Nguyen Van Tien, Nguyen Viet Dung, Le Trang, Hoang Anh Tuan, and other high Vietnamese officials.

Toasts were raised to the fine result of this official visit of the delegation, to the glorious achievements of the Vietnamese and Mongolian peoples in national construction and defence, and to the ever-lasting friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

#### Truong Chinh Receives Delegation

OW151600 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 15 - President of the Council of State Truong Chinh received here yesterday afternoon the visiting delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural headed by Demchigiyn Molomjamts, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

With him were Nguyen Viet Dung and Le Trang, respectively director and deputy director of the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State. Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam Rabdangiyn Gunsen was present.

Speaking on the occasion, President Truong Chinh said that the delegation's visit was an important contribution to strengthening the friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the two peoples, stimulated the Vietnamese people to persistently strive and surmount difficulties and hardships in their national construction and defense against the multi-faceted war of sabotage and schemes of aggression and annexation by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

The president stressed: "Vietnam and Mongolia are two underdeveloped countries in Asia both advancing straight to socialism by passing the stage of capitalist development. Under the leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties, with the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, the two peoples are exerting all efforts in socialist construction.

The experience gained in the successful building of socialism in Mongolia and Vietnam greatly inspire the peoples in underdeveloped countries who have opted for the socialist path.

President Truong Chinh continued: "The party, state and people of Vietnam value highly and fully support Mongolia's initiative in proposing the signing of a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific. This initiative as well as those of the Soviet Union put forth by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov are important contributions to the struggle for preventing a nuclear war, and defending peace and security of nations."

In his reply, Demchigiyn Molomjams sincerely thanked the Communist Party, National Assembly, Council of State and people of Vietnam for their extremely warm welcome. "During our days in Vietnam, our delegation had seen clearly the big changes in the national construction of Vietnam," he said.

Demchigiyn Molomjams strongly condemned the acts of the Chinese expansionists and hegemomists against their neighbours, especially the SRV, he stressed that the Mongolian people put a high value on Vietnamese people's victory over the aggression by the Beijing ruling circles in 1979. The party National Assembly and people of Mongolia fully support the constructive initiatives of the Vietnamese people with the aim of turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation, he stressed. The reception took place in an atmosphere full of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity.

#### Delegation Departs Hanoi

OW151605 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 15 - The delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural led by Demchigiyn Molomjams this morning left Hanoi for a visit to Ho Chi Minh City and other places in the south.

The delegation was accompanied by Xuan Thuy, Le Trang and Mongolian Ambassador Raddangiyn Gunsen.

The farewell ceremony which took place at the government guest house was attended by Nguyen Tho, Do Muoi, Le Thanh Nghi, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Nguyen Xien, Nguyen Viet Dung, Dao Van Tap, Nguyen Van Tien, Hoang Anh Tuan, and Nguyen Quang Xa.

Also present were Lao and Kampuchean Ambassadors to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom and Sieng Saran.

Big crowds packed the park in front of the guest house and lined up along Ngo Quyen Street waving miniature flags and flowers to bid farewell to the distinguished (?messengers) of the Mongolian people, and chanting slogans praising the friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Mongolia. Before boarding his limousine, Demchigiyn Molomjams was presented with bouquets of flowers by Hanoi young pioneers.

Nguyen Huu Tho, Do Muoi, Le Thanh Nghi and other leaders warmly embraced Demchigiyn Molomjams and the other members of the delegation before the motorcade drove off.

#### Arrives in Ho Chi Minh City

OW151619 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 15 - The delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural arrived in Ho Chi Minh city this noon from Hanoi.

It was welcomed at the Tan Son Nhut Airport by Xuan Thuy, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Mai Chi Tho, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee; and others.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Nha Rong memorial site from where the late President Ho Chi Minh left the country in 1911 in search of a way to free the country from French domination, and the exhibition of handicrafts and art crafts for export. This evening, the delegation was guest at a reception given by the committee of the C.P.V. and people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City.

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI CONTINUES VIETNAM VISIT

## Speaks at Hanoi Reception

OW171039 Hanoi VNA in English 0806 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17 -- Speaking at the reception given here last evening in his honour by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski said:

"We are very glad to begin our Asia trip with Vietnam, the land of time-honored and tested friends, bound to us by relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation which we hope will be further expanded and enhanced through this visit.

"We are confident that with its patriotic and industrious people, its natural resources, its cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, Vietnam will together with the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, win victory in national reconstruction.

"We wish you greatest successes in carrying out the tasks laid down by the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam."

Turning to the situation in Poland, Olszowski said: "Today we can tell you that our party and its influence are being consolidated among the masses, stability is growing and our economy is being rehabilitated despite numerous difficulties. In the hard years of 1980-82, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries helped us a great deal. We will never forget the attitude of the Communist Party of Vietnam toward us."

He vehemently condemned the U.S. imperialists for their economic embargo and activities of sabotage against socialist Poland as well as their other acts which have further strained the situation in many parts of the world. The minister warned about the danger inherent to the policy of expansionism and hegemonism and reiterated Poland's preparedness to negotiate with the People's Republic of China. "We wish that such talks would bring about positive results for peace. We are also much interested in Vietnam's policy aimed at promoting good neighbourhood with the ASEAN countries," he said.

Received by Pham Van Dong

BK180048 Hanoi VNA in English 1743 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning received Stefan Olszowski, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, and minister for foreign affairs, [words indistinct] on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Also present were Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V.C.C., minister for foreign affairs, and Polish Ambassador Bronislaw Musielak.

Pham Van Dong expressed the Vietnamese Government and people's joy at the Polish foreign minister's visit to Vietnam which he said has a great significance for both Vietnam and Poland. "We greatly rejoice at the basic successes gained by the Polish people in stabilizing the situation in the country," he said "We highly value those successes and consider them as our own. We ask you to convey the Vietnamese people's joy at these basic successes to comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski."

He continued: "Although they still have not solved all problems yet under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party headed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish people will overcome all difficulties and will defeat all imperialist forces and internal reactionaries, firmly defend socialism and successfully build socialist Poland. The party, government and people of Vietnam are always by the side of the communists and people of Poland. From the bottom of our hearts, we thank the party, government and people of Poland for their [word indistinct] and valuable support and assistance to Vietnam in its former revolutionary cause and in its present national construction and defence as well. Even in its difficult moments, Poland has done all it could to support Vietnam."

Stefan Olszowski said he felt honoured to visit Vietnam and asked Chairman Pham Van Dong to convey the "warm, heartfelt greetings of Comrade W. Jaruzelski to Comrade Le Duan and other Vietnamese leaders."

He said: "We greatly respect and fully support your foreign policy, which has made a very important contribution to the struggle for the maintenance of peace, for the development of good-neighbourly relations in Southeast Asia. Vietnam is the socialist country's outpost in southern Asia."

After informing Chairman Pham Van Dong of developments in Poland, Stefan Olszowski on behalf of W. Jaruzelski, thanked Vietnam for its stance regarding Poland and said that it was a great encouragement for the Polish people. The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Poland.

#### Press Conference With Nguyen Co Thach

BK180024 Hanoi VNA in English 1635 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17 -- "The friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the Vietnamese and Polish peoples -- to which Minister Stefan Olszowski has made a considerable contribution -- are developing satisfactorily," said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at a crowded press conference jointly held at the government guest house here this afternoon by him and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Bronislaw Musielak attended the press conference.

Minister Stefan Olszowski expressed his great satisfaction at visiting Vietnam and said: "In our talks, we exchanged views on the relations between the two countries, and on international issues of mutual concern. The two sides were unanimous in (?examining) world situation and the prospects for cooperation between Poland and Vietnam and in pointing out the danger of a nuclear war. The two sides noted that a new period in the cooperation between Poland and Vietnam has begun with cooperation in economy, culture, science and technology making further progress. In the coming time, Poland will help Vietnam to step up the construction of many projects such as the Gia Lam [words indistinct] Factory, the [words indistinct] sorting plant and the Ha Long shipyard. Poland and Vietnam will increase cooperation in various fields such as chemical, metal and building industries...."

Answering journalists' questions on Poland's stance regarding U.S. preparations for the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Minister Stefan Olszowski said: "This is a problem of deep concern for the Polish Government and people. This is a factor that strains the world situation, steps up the arms race and increases the danger of a nuclear war."

The minister said the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries firmly oppose these moves of U.S. imperialism in order to maintain peace and security of the nations.



"The most important task of the Polish Government," he said, "is to ensure security of its country. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have to take counter-measures aimed at maintaining the present strategic military [words indistinct] the world."

On the United States invasion of Grenada and its threat to the security of Cuba and Nicaragua, the minister said that the government and people of Poland energetically condemn this criminal act and firmly demand that the U.S. immediately withdraw its troops from Grenada.

About President Reagan's recent visit to Japan and South Korea, the Polish minister remarked that this trip only causes new tension and danger for peace in Asia.

#### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 5TH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

##### Le Duan Speech

BK171226 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text of speech made by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee at the opening session of the Fifth National Trade Union Congress on November 16 -- announcer read]

[Text] Dear Comrades and esteemed guests:

On behalf of the Party Central Committee I warmly greet the Fifth Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions.

Allow me to extend greetings to the comrades representing the WFTU and the comrade members of the trade union delegations of various countries who have come to attend this congress, and who have brought us the All Proletarians-of-the-World-Are-Brothers solidarity.

During the past 5 years our country has gone through a period of bitter struggle, overcome many difficulties and trials and won great victories. I warmly commend the outstanding contributions of our country's working class and laboring people to that glorious cause.

Our country is going through a period of revolutionary effervescence; our party, our working class and working people are shouldering a most significant mission -- that of successfully building socialism and firmly defending our socialist fatherland. Holding firm proletarian dictatorship, bringing into play the working people's right to collective mastery, carrying out simultaneously the three revolutions, and considering socialist industrialization as the central task -- these are the keys that our party and our country's working class must get hold of in order to open up the road ahead and solve all the major problems posed by our country's revolution.

Collective mastery is capable of moving mountains and draining seas. If in the past we were able to defeat the ferocious imperialist forces, it was because our party had a good grasp of the working class' vanguard ideology, relied on correct political and military lines, and mobilized the strength of the people as masters of the whole country. In the war against U.S. aggression, this strength was multiplied manifold, for our party knew how to arouse and bring into play the nation's inherent traditional sense of community and to combine them with the strength of our times, and the strength of the world's three revolutionary currents which are on the offensive.

Today, with the same extremely significant factors our people are certain to carry out successfully the two strategic tasks in the new stage. With higher-quality strength of collective mastery, with a reorganized labor force, with the whole land and material and technical bases in the hands of the people, we must undertake and undertake successfully the task of taking our economy from small to large-scale socialist production.

As the school of socialism and communism, the trade unions have a great responsibility in the struggle to transform and build the economy and culture along socialist lines; they must mobilize the strength of the country's workers and employees as collective masters to explore and use in the most rational way the country's labor, natural resources, material and technical bases in order to develop production, reorganize goods distribution and circulation, to stabilize and gradually improve the laboring people's livelihood.

Socialist industrialization is the fundamental road to create the material and technical bases of socialism. To increase socialist labor productivity, we are focusing our efforts on building new projects of vital importance likely to bring about changes in the national economy. However, we should never forget that in order to industrialize the country we must raise to the maximum labor productivity even in the present material and technical conditions.

Productivity, quality, and effectiveness must now be a daily action slogan for us, for the industrial and agricultural sectors, and for every worker and peasant. At present, our labor productivity is too low. Equipment and machines have been used to just over 50 percent of capacity. Materials are in shortage, waste is prevalent, and products are of low quality. We must promptly overcome this situation. Only by achieving a higher labor productivity, working more effectively, and with better quality will we be able to expand production, improve the people's life, and achieve initial accumulation of capital for socialism.

On the industrial front, we must constantly raise productivity, improve the quality and effectiveness of all key branches -- coal, electricity, engineering, communications and transport, capital construction, etc. in order to give stronger impetus to all branches and aspects of the economy.

Industry must effectively serve agriculture, speed up the initial development of agriculture towards large-scale socialist production and set up a rational industrial-agricultural structure right at this very initial phase. Industry must contribute to the redeployment and reorganization of labor on a national scale, it must combine labor with the redistribution of lands and trades to create job opportunities for everyone, to make good use of natural resources and turn out more products. The working class must be fully conscious of their role in this urgent task.

In order to attain high productivity, good quality and great effectiveness, the working class must tackle and master science and technology they must constantly raise their cultural, professional and management levels. Efforts must be made to increase the number of skilled workers, good scientific and technical workers and managerial cadres among the contingent of workers, for the quality of the products and of construction works, the effectiveness of industry, of the economy are determined first of all by this contingent.

Workers must love labor, uphold labor discipline, and symbolize the new labor style. This is the first criterion for the new socialist man, the collective master. We must work in accordance with systems, regulations, ensure the fulfillment of criteria and norms, overcome at all cost such phenomena as laziness, disorganization, and the practice of working at one's convenience. Working carelessly and perfunctorily and failing to fulfill working hours are tantamount to committing sins against the working class and the people.

Export is a key sector that determines the pace of socialist construction and stimulates the stepping up of social labor productivity in our country. We must do our best, through export, to import growing amounts of new technology, equipment, and raw materials, so as to reequip our national economy, foster the growth of agriculture and the various branches of the industry, and create ever greater possibilities for export; also through export we should be able to upgrade our export capabilities and improve the quality of our products.

To speak of the economy is to speak of production and thrift. We must economize on time, capital, goods and materials. We must practice thrift in production and in consumption as well. We must save every penny in order to industrialize our country. We must make rational use of all material elements of production. Not a single hour must be wasted. Not a single tool, a single machine must be left unused. Not a quintal of iron, a gallon of oil must be squandered even now. When we are facing so many difficulties, when we are running short of goods and raw materials, we can and must turn out more products for the homeland.

During the last few years in the movement of socialist emulation, in some branches and some units, there have appeared a number of good models of high efficiency and high quality in production and business. This allows us to affirm that we can better exploit the present economic potentialities. Each factory can rapidly increase the volume of its production and reach the standards in quality. Each construction site can ensure the tempo of construction, and complete construction ahead of schedule. Each unit of production and business can make effective use of its capital, put an end to deficit and gradually accumulate capital for itself and for the state. We must sum up those models, multiply them, push forward the campaign for learning from, catching up with and outstripping the advanced models, and universalize them to all units, branches and localities.

A matter of common concern for everyone now is how to stabilize and gradually improve the material and cultural life of the people, in the first place, the workers, employees, and the members of the armed forces. We have made great efforts in this respect. However, the results are limited, and many of our tasks are fraught with shortcomings which must be corrected.

There must be a fundamental solution to this problem. We must proceed from the root of the problem, that is, how to boost production. We must rearrange our national economy and reorganize production in each branch, each locality, each base. We must as well ensure good distribution and circulation. We must solve in an integrated way all the problems concerning commerce, finance, pricing, wages, the transformation and management of the market. We must correctly handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption, correctly apply the principle of distribution in accordance with labor. These are the foremost problems of our economic and social plan. In the few years ahead the party and state will certainly carry out necessary reforms in this important field.

The struggle to reestablish a socialist order on the present distribution and circulation front is the concentrated manifestation of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths, in conjunction with our people's struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. This struggle definitely must lead to the working class and collective peasantry's victory over the bourgeoisie, over spontaneously developed forces, and enemies of socialism.

The working class stand is, together with the state, to struggle for this victory. We must develop the workers right to collective mastery in order to manage the economy and distribution and circulation, ensure the state's control of the market, goods, and money, and achieve fair and rational distribution to social needs. In each production or business unit, workers and civil servants must struggle so that discipline in the delivery of products will be adequately observed and that materials and goods will not be in the hands of private merchants.

Trade union organizations, especially in the distribution and circulation sector, must resolutely struggle against corruption, waste, bribery, speculation, and smuggling; strive to maintain market and price discipline; increase financial activities; and satisfactorily support production and the people's lives. In particular, the trade sector must strive to supply at all cost various kinds of goods according to the prescribed quantities and quality and must satisfactorily perform its function as the housekeeper of the entire society.

One of the important points in the improvement of economic management and building of the new managerial mechanism consists in readjusting distribution in the whole society as well as in every unit of production. The fundamental principles governing that managerial mechanism defined by our party are: To consider the plan as the pivot, and to link planning to cost accounting and socialist business. In accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, we must realize financial autonomy for each unit, give the localities more latitude to take the initiative, and at the same time ensure that the state exerts unified control over the national economy, concentrates the sources of accumulation for the construction of all the projects in the country, gets hold of the majority of strategic products in order to ensure a planned distribution.

Managerial mechanism guarantees the right to collective mastery at the three fundamental levels: central, local and grassroots. It helps to solve correctly the relationship between the three interests -- state, collective and individual -- it always ensures the supreme interest -- the interests of the whole society; it takes due care of the interests of the collective, and strongly encourages the workers legitimate interests.

The managerial mechanism resolutely opposes bureaucratism, subsidization, and the tendency not to pay attention to economic laws and results, not to arouse the people's creativity, not to develop potentials, and not to encourage the dynamism of localities and production establishments. It also resolutely opposes the tendency to loosen control and run after the free market, to indiscriminately expand unplanned business activities, and to foster capitalist and nonsocialist factors that tend to erode the foundations of plans and weaken the socialist battleground.

More than anybody also, the trade unions, the workers, and the employees must struggle for the realization of that correct managerial mechanism.

These days, the whole world has seen through the bellicose and reckless nature of the Reagan administration. It has stubbornly stepped up the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. It has invaded and occupied Grenada, stepped up its intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador, bringing about an extremely dangerous situation in Central America and the Caribbean Sea. It uses Israel as an instrument of war and aggression and has brazenly dispatched troops to Lebanon, thus aggravating the situation in the Middle and Near East. It is frantically engaged in strengthening the Japanese-U.S.-South Korean alliance.

In view of this situation the people must show sharper alertness and vigilance before the rising danger of a new world war.

Peace and human life should be defended.

The national independent countries and those struggling for national sovereignty should be defended.

The Soviet Union is the bastion of world peace and revolution. We affirm once again that we fully support its consistent policy of peace, strongly endorse the recent declarations made by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov on 28 September and 27 October. We are in agreement with the resolute retaliatory measures which are being taken by the Soviet Union, the GDR and the CSSR.

The U.S. imperialists must leave Grenada and withdraw their troops from Lebanon. With the other socialist and the nonaligned countries, Vietnam is determined to stand by Cuba, Nicaragua, the Salvadoran and Arab Palestinian people.

Uniting with Kampuchea and Laos, we resolutely struggle for a peaceful, friendly, and cooperative Southeast Asia.

Dear comrades, our beloved and venerated Uncle Ho Chi Minh and our party, since its founding, have always taken care of and closely led the trade union movement and trade union activities. Struggling under the banner of the CPV, a party which is absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, let the Vietnamese working class always be worthy as the vanguard class -- the class that symbolizes national independence and socialism -- let Vietnamese trade unions enthusiastically advance and serve as a firm and solid pillar for the system of socialist collective mastery.

Revolution is a festive day of the masses, a source of happiness for us all.

Let the trade unions boldly tackle the three revolutions, stirring up a lively and powerful socialist emulation movement.

Hanoi, the capital, and Ho Chi Minh City, the industrial centres and mining areas should take the lead in this emulation movement. The productive labor movement there should be stronger than anywhere else.

The Vietnamese working class is a valiant contingent of the WFTU.

Vietnamese trade unions are an active member of the WFTU.

We are resolved together with our brothers and friends on the five continents to struggle for the victory of peace, national independence and socialism on this planet!

I wish your congress success!

16 Nov Communique

OW180117 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Communique No 1 of the Fifth Congress of the VCTU]

[Text] At 0900 on 16 November 1983, the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] formally opened at the historic Ba Dinh Conference Hall. Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; comrades in the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, the Council of State, Council of Ministers, and agencies and organizations of the Central Government and Hanoi; 949 official representatives and 27 foreign trade union delegations attended the congress.

Before the congress opened, the representatives paid tribute to revered President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. The congress' floral wreath bore the inscription: "Forever grateful to the great President Ho Chi Minh."



After the playing of the national anthem and the Internationale, a delegation of the capital's children, representing the children throughout the country, greeted the congress and presented flowers to the presidium.

Next, Comrade Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the VCTU, on behalf of the presidium, delivered the opening speech. After this, Comrade Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman and general secretary of the VCTU, delivered a report on the situation and tasks of the trade unions.

In an atmosphere filled with class sentiments, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, addressed the congress. All congress participants stood up in prolonged applause to show their determination to carry out his valuable and earnest urgings. The congress continued its work in the afternoon.

[Signed] The Secretariat of the congress.

#### TRAN QUYNH PRAISES SPECIALIST COOPERATION

OW142321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] On 11 and 12 November 1983, a conference on specialists' cooperation with foreign countries was held in Hanoi. Attending were specialists, who had been sent on missions abroad and who returned home after completing their duties, and representatives of ministries, sectors and regions concerned.

The conference heard a report on the specialists' work during the recent past and assessed the results obtained during their work abroad. Comrade Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference. He warmly acclaimed the specialists' efforts and praised the good achievements they had recorded in friendly countries, which contributed to consolidating and developing the friendship and cooperation between our country and those countries.

The specialists promised the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and the conference that they would make still greater efforts to continue to develop their achievements so as to be worthy of being brain workers of Socialist Vietnam, thus contributing to national construction and defense.

#### DO MUOI TO HEAD GOVERNMENT ENERGY COMMITTEE

BK111138 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] On 26 September the Council of Minister issued a decree establishing the government energy committee [ban nang luowng] cuar chinhs phur] headed by Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The government energy committee shall assist the Council of Ministers chairman carry out tasks relating to energy. It shall help him study the strategy and policy on energy development in accordance with the party and state positions and policies in order to meet with the nationwide energy demand. The committee shall regulate the coordination among various sectors and supervise them in studying the strategy and policy on developing and applying various modes of energy for each sector, lead and control the implementation of these strategies and policies, and examine projects and policies concerning energy before submitting them to the Council of Ministers.

PAPER VIEWS IRAN'S BID TO EXPORT REVOLUTION

BK121135 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[By Zainah Anwar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs. -- Iran is engaged in an organised effort to export its Islamic revolution to Malaysia, advocating the overthrow of the country's constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.

Highly-placed official sources told the NEW STRAITS TIMES today that Government intelligence sources had gathered documentary evidence that the Iranian Embassy here had issued cheques to several Malaysians for travel expenses and pocky money to attend seminars and functions on "the Islamic revolutionary struggle" organised by Iranian authorities in Tehran, New Delhi and Dhaka.

While the sources officially declined to name the country, their constant reference to an "Islamic republic in West Asia" was an obvious reference to Iran.

The sources said Iranians have also been actively involved in subverting the minds of Malaysian students abroad, particularly in the United States, Britain and Australia.

"These so-called revolutionary forces are gaining ground, preying on young idealistic students and on people genuinely attracted to religion, who become misguided with revolutionary ideas injected into their minds through the process of religious exposure," said one of the sources.

Since the middle of last year, several groups of Malaysians, including leaders of Pas [Persatuan Agama Se-Melayu -- Pan-malayan Islamic Party], government servants, academic staff of local universities and bank executives, have been sent to Iran to attend special courses and meetings. On occasion, Malaysians had formed the largest foreign delegation at these meetings and functions where they were always given prominence.

The sources said some Malaysians who attended Iran-organised activities have formed a club here to launch their struggle.

The sources also said a delegation led by one of the highest ranking leaders of an opposition party here had met with high level Mujahidin leaders in Afghanistan where it was agreed that the Mujahidin would provide military training for Malaysians to prepare them for an armed struggle.

The sources said some of the leaders of the opposition party, while in Tehran, had asked the host government what type of assistance Iran could offer and whether this would also include the supply of arms and military equipment.

The sources also declined to officially name PAS as the Malaysian opposition party that has close links with the Islamic republic.

The government has detailed intelligence reports on the flow of Malaysians and Iranians in and out of the two countries, their identities and full details of the meetings held.

The sources said at one occasion here to mark the fourth anniversary of the Iranian revolution, an embassy official, in his address, highlighted revolutionary ideas, belittled the king and the country's constitutional monarchy and asserted that the Iranian revolution was not confined only to Iran but was an international revolution that would benefit not only Muslims, but also non-Muslims.

The sources said in June last year, nine PAS leaders and several other members of Malaysian organisations went to Iran for a seminar highlighting the suppression of Muslims in other Islamic countries. At the end of the seminar, the participants declared that they should fight for a revolution through violence and they agreed to recognise Iran as the founder and the centre of Islamic revolutionary struggle.

They also agreed to spur the struggle through the setting up of an united front of Mustaza'afin (the suppressed group of Muslims).

The sources said the Malaysians were also assured by the Iranians that although they were Sunnis and Iranians were Shiites, the different muzahabs (schools of jurisprudence) were irrelevant as they were fighting for a common cause.

Between July 31 and Aug 5 last year, 31 Malaysians, including PAS leaders, attended a Hajj seminar in New Delhi organised by the Iranian Ministry of Islamic Guidance.

The sources said the seminar had a misleading title as it was aimed at mapping out strategies to use the pilgrimage season in Mecca as a political forum to go against the Saudi Arabian Government which the Iranians regard as a reactionary Islamic Government.

The seminar had also discussed the need to train Islamic revolutionary cadres for a number of years in a specific place. Once they were ready, they would be sent home to infiltrate government administrations and when they were well rooted, they would start to establish a new type of leadership based on the Iranian revolution.

In late December last year, another group of 14 Malaysians, including seven PAS leaders, went to Teheran to attend an ulema assembly. According to the sources, the seminar had resolved to encourage preparations for the establishment of Islamic governments in several Muslim countries, under the active supervision and leadership of Iran.

Another resolution had stressed that mosques in these countries should be reactivated and turned into bastions for the struggle against all evil. They should also be turned into political and military bases.

In June this year, another group of 15 Malaysian citizens, including opposition leaders, were invited to Tehran to attend a seminar to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Islamic Republic. There, it was resolved that participants should follow the teachings of Ayatollah Khomeyni and follow his guidelines in the struggle against oppression.

In the last seminar organised between July 26 and 30, 29 Malaysians, including PAS leaders, government servants, academic staff from several universities here, bank executives and former armed forces personnel, went to Dhaka, Bangladesh, on a trip that was financed by the Iranian Embassy here.

The seminar, called the International Hajj Conference, was organised by the Iranian Ministry of Islamic Guidance and it focused on the political and socio-economic problems of the Islamic world.

It was also agreed then that the participants would send open letters to certain Islamic leaders and distribute pamphlets to express their grievances over matters that they considered were not in accordance with Islam. The Malaysians formed the largest foreign delegation at the conference and one of them chaired a plenary session while another read the conference's final statement.

Following this meeting, 17 Malaysians were sent on a pilgrimage to Mecca, also financed by the Iranian Embassy here. The sources said the Embassy spent over \$50,000 in air fares and gave each of the 17 Malaysians \$2,250 pocket money. It is understood that Government intelligence sources have documentary evidence showing this direct link with the embassy here.

Seven of the 17 Malaysians were arrested on arrival at the Jidda airport on Sept 4 for possessing several anti-Saudi documents, posters and photographs of Ayatollah Khomeyni. They were deported the following day, while the other 10 were allowed to perform the Haj'.

#### MOKHTAR TOLD USSR MIS ILES NOT AIMED AT S.E. ASIA

BK170911 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has assured Indonesia that no Soviet missiles will be directed at Southeast Asia. The Indonesian foreign minister, Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, was quoted by the English language daily THE INDONESIAN TIMES as saying that the assurance was given by the Soviet Union ambassador in Jakarta, Mr Ivan Shpedko. He said Mr Shpedko has briefed him during the meeting on the Geneva missile talks with the United States. Professor Mokhtar also expressed hope that the two superpowers will reach an agreement to preserve peace.

#### MUSA HITAM LEAVES FOR BHUTAN, NEW DELHI

BK171445 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, has left for Bhutan for a 4-day visit. He was accompanied by Datin Maria [his wife]; Foreign Affairs Ministry's Secretary General Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, Melaka State Executive Councillor (Datuk Wirah Ahmad Nurdin); Jerantut State Assemblyman Wan Abu Bakar Wan Mohamed; and seven officers from the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Datuk Musa's visit is part of Malaysia's expansion of relations with the Himalayan country, which has expressed its intention to learn from Malaysia. The deputy prime minister is expected to have talks on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries with King Jigme Singye Wangchuk and Bhutani leaders. He will also look into the possibility of enhancing cooperation with Bhutan within the framework of South-South dialogue before leaving for New Delhi for the Commonwealth summit beginning next Wednesday.

#### MAHATHIR SAYS AMENDMENT ISSUE TO BE SETTLED

DK171549 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Shah Alam, Tues. -- Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad today expressed his confidence that all problems related to the Constitution Amendment bill could be resolved amicably at the forthcoming meeting between the rulers and the UMNO [United Malay National Organization] Supreme Council delegation. "In good time, through the Malaysian attitude of solving all problems amicably, we would be able to resolve this minor issue," he said when asked to comment on the meeting. "However, the less said about it the better."

The prime minister was speaking to newsmen after launching the Malaysian Transnational Trading Corporation (Mattra) here.

The meeting between the Supreme Council Delegation and the rulers will be held at the Istana Bukit Kayangan on Sunday. The UMNO delegation will comprise Vice President and Barisan Nasional Secretary-General Abdul Ghafar Baba, vice-president Datuk Harun Idris, secretary general Datuk Mustafa Jabar and Supreme Council members Datuk Sri Haji Kamaruddin Isa and Puan Marina Yusof.

IMF CREDIT APPROVED; REACTION FAVORABLE

HK180031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] President Marcos has lifted restrictions on the opening of letters of credit for urgent and essential imports, to maintain the momentum of domestic production and to fulfill export commitments. The move came in the wake of the approval by the International Monetary Fund of a standby credit arrangement for an 18-month period beginning this December, to help the country meet its import needs and ease its balance of payments situation. The resumption of the opening of letters of credit is intended to accelerate the country's recovery program after encountering difficulties in its foreign exchange position.

The president said, however, the government will continue to adopt a prudent and cautious policy in the utilization of foreign exchange resources, by giving priority to the inflow of oil and other vital imported raw materials, spare parts, and supplies needed by local industries.

According to Central Bank records, a total of about \$50 million have already been approved for new letters of credit upon the requests of between 12 to 20 commercial banks, based on a priority classification.

Meanwhile, businessmen and bankers have reacted favorably to approval by the IMF of a \$650 million standby credit to the Philippines. They said the move will restore confidence in the country's economy and attract foreign investors anew. The chairman of the ninth Philippine Businessmen's Conference, (Victor Barrios), expressed hope the IMF decision will set the tone for other bankers to follow. On the other hand, (Mark Oscuni), the president of a Makati-based firm, said approval of the loan would put the country on the path to economic recovery.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS MOTIVE OF U.S., JAPAN AID

HK171322 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 17 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S., Japan To Help RP: Fact or Fancy"]

[Text] During the recent visit of United States President Ronald Reagan to Japan, it was reported that he and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone discussed the problems afflicting the Philippines and decided to help this country weather the crisis it is in.

It is usual for heads of governments, when they meet, to make an impromptu survey of the world to exchange impressions and views with the object of refining or revising previously held convictions or positions.

But it is quite different when heads of government of small nations meet and go through this exercise and when the heads of the superpowers do. We use the term superpower in referring to Japan advisedly. Japan already is, in all but armaments, and that will soon be remedied with the American insistence that it (Japan) rearm itself.

When, say, President Marcos and Mr Lee Kuan Yew meet and make this survey, their purpose is to discern the probable moves of the great powers that will affect their respective countries, in order that they may make adequate provision for their safety and their future.

When, however, the leaders of the great powers meet to do the same survey, they do so from the perspective of giants deciding the fate of pygmies, and the pygmies better beware, because such a perspective will naturally consider primarily what is best for the giants and only incidentally, if at all, what may be good for the pygmies.



This is why, to cite only one example, the U.S. is pushing the rearmament of Japan despite the pronounced apprehension of the Asian peoples who have reason to fear a rearmed Japan.

That the big nations' concern for the smaller ones is always viewed from their own self-interest is again demonstrated by this recent public pronouncement of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone in Tokyo.

They professed publicly to do something to help the Philippines surmount the country's troubles.

What do the records say?

Mr. Gilberto Teodoro, administrator of the Social Security System (SSS), says that European banks, led by Barclays Bank and the Bank of England, have agreed to reschedule the Philippines' foreign debts. Not only that. They have agreed to a rescheduling of the interest payment as well. There is no need to over-emphasize the fiscal breathing spell that this arrangement would give us.

On the other hand, Mr Teodoro pointed out that the Japanese and American banks appear hesitant to help the country weather the present crisis. He said some banks in these two countries are imposing too many requirements before they would consider the rescheduling. What is sad is that most of the requirements sought actually impinge on the sovereignty of the Philippines.

Of course, there is nothing that can stop a powerful creditor from exacting his pound of flesh from a weak and defaulting debtor, especially in a world ruled by the law of the jungle. But if this is so, then the act should not be cloaked with the false garment of high purpose, nor misrepresented as generosity to the needy.

#### MEETING SCHEDULED TO SOLVE VICE PRESIDENCY ISSUE

HK180018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] failed to resolve yesterday the proposal to resotre the office of the vice president. Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono said the caucus could not arrive at a consensus because several modifications to the original proposal were presented during the meeting. He said another meeting will be held Monday to resolve the issue. Rono said the KBL caucus will meet without let-up if necessary [words indistinct]. Tolentino's formula calls for the election of both a president and vice president in 1987, instead of a special election for vice president along with the Batasan polls in May next year.

#### GENERAL DENIES TAPES OF AQUINO SLAYING EXIST

OW180107 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Manila, Nov 17 (AFP) -- A Philippine [words indistinct] general today denied at a public hearing that there were videotapes of the arrival of opposition leader Benigno Aquino at Manila Airport the day he was slain last August.

Brigadier General Luther Custodio, chief of the Aviation Security Command (AVSECOM) when Mr Aquino was murdered at the airport while under military escort on August 21, was testifying at the start of hearings of a civilian board set up by President Ferdinand Marcos to probe the Aquino slaying.

Yesterday, the general counsel of the civilian board set up by President Ferdinand Marcos to probe the Aquino slaying, told journalists that the chief military investigator had indicated to him that the military had such tapes.

The board counsel, Andres Narvasa, today corrected himself after the hearing telling newsmen "I thought Brigadier General Prospero Olivas told me tapes were taken which showed the tail end of the plane." "But he did not say such tapes were taken. What he said was the cameras have only a view of the tail," Mr. Narvasa added.

"We don't have, Sir," Brig. Gen. Custodio replied to a query of Mr Narvasa on whether the military had such tapes, adding: "The cameras were placed there only to record hijackings and such emergencies."

But he confirmed that airport security cameras were on on August 21 and invited the board to visit the Avsecom security TV center. The board accepted.

After the hearing, Mr Narvasa said the board had already asked the aid of the Japanese Government to, among other things, "authenticate" tapes taken by Japanese newsmen of the arrival of Mr Aquino.

Also to be authenticated were the same tapes after narration and timing, including those in which some voices were heard saying in either the national language or Visayan dialect "I will do it" or "Kill him, kill him". The board will then seek copies of both types of tapes and will also try to interview Japanese witnesses, Mr Narvasa indicated.

In his testimony, Brig. Gen. Custodio also said orders received early on August 21 from Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver were to immediately arrest Mr Aquino, 50, who was returning from three years of self-exile in the United States to lead the Philippine opposition. The slain opposition leader was until his death Mr Marcos' political archrival. The government had been trying to persuade him to stay abroad or postpone his return for three months because of fears of a possible attempt on his life by "personal enemies".

The lone witness today told the board, headed by retired woman Judge Corazon Agrava, that the Avsecom had checked nine planes before Mr Aquino's plane arrived and their armored van had gone from tube to tube and returned to the Avsecom's "quick reaction base" after each inspection.

Authorities maintain that Rolando Galman, a ex-convict hired by communists, killed Mr Aquino but the Aquino family and opposition leaders reject the official version, saying the military was implicated in the murder.

Mr Narvasa at one point questioned the general's statement that he did not know on which plane Mr Aquino would be. The former pointed to a diagram purportedly made on August 20 which showed Mr Aquino's plane docked at gate eight, the exact spot where the plane stopped on August 21.

But the general said he did not notice this detail, explaining it was prepared by his staff.

Meanwhile, opposition leader Salvador Laurel, Mr Aquino's closest political associate, did not appear today before the board, saying he could not appear due to a previous engagement.

He had been asked to speak about a letter he had sent to national police chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, in which he informed the general of Mr. Aquino's time and date of arrival and asked for strict security measures. But Mr Laurel said he never received any reply.

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